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The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,146 New Series.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
† * VICTORIA	6600	1500	G. F. Cates	11th Nov.
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	E. Crew	18th "
—SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
L. VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,500 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Plymouth, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 161 Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 8 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	25th "
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th Dec.
BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	23rd "

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th "
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th "	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	...	On the 26th Nov.
BISAGNO	...	On the 7th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
				1887.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	7th Nov.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	7th Dec.
				1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
				1887.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	14th Nov

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Sept. [illegible] 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Captain SIMONS, sails on MONDAY, the 14th Nov. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30 June and 31 December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th November 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 7th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th November, at 5 p.m. calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 1st December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 1,098 tons, on SATURDAY, 19th November, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 5, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Interpreters meet Steamers at all chief Continental Ports. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON.
CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA. } RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

THE CITY LINE, s. s. CITY of "CARTHAGE," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignatures and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th November, 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S SOLUBLE EXTRACTS.

FULL FLAVORED and highly concentrated specially for the manufacture of SYRUPS, ÆRATED WATERS, &c.

	Per 1 lb. bottle. Rs.	a.
Tonic Water Extract.	3	8
Ginger Ale "	4	0
Gingerade "	3	0
Lemonade "	3	0
Orangeade "	3	0
Raspberryade "	3	0
Sarsaparilla "	4	0

Soluble Gum Extract for producing a rich frothy head on all kinds of Syrups, Ærated Waters, &c. Per 1 lb. bottle Rs. 2-8.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aërated Waters.

The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined, and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.

The Company bottle Aërated Waters both in patent glass stoppered, and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same, and the following are the prices of the different beverages:—

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Plain Aërated water	
Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia)	" 1 0
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	
Lithia Water	
Tonic-water	
Gingerale	
Gingerade	
Raspberryade	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	" 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WE herewith beg to inform our acquaintances and the public that on account of enlargening our business we have REMOVED our OFFICE and WORKSHOPS from Hornby Row, 15, to Church Gate Street, 16, premises late Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., where all orders and letters have to be addressed.

C. JOST AND CO.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
ELECTRO-PLATERS, etc.,
Church Street, 16, Bombay.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD SCALES
IN STOCK.

Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes.
Cotton Weigher's Beam.
Grocer's and Counter Scales.
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.

Sole Agents for Western India:
PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents: M.M. MODY & Co., Ld.,
Apollo Street, Fort.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.
(GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.'S)

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs.	a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	16	0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20	0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	23	0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	26	0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry	25	0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	28	0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	29	0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	30	0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	30	0

PORTS.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

	Quarts. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs.	a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	34	0	18	8
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	27	0	14	8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	19	0	...	

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALIDS'—WINES,
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WATSON AND COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED FROM
ESPLANADE HOTEL
TO
1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

PIANOFORTES
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	" 550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED	" 675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	" 675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves	" 775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	" 875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made	" 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	" 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO. LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
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Prismatic Compasses.
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Measuring Chains.
T Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Straight Curves
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Mapping Pens
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Paper.
Cartoon Papers
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper
Sectional Paper
Sundries.
Cartridge Papers.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.

Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.

Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Drawing [illegible]
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

Cameras, Lenses, Dry Plates, Sensitized Paper, &c.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR { ELLIOTT BROS., W. F. STANLEY, T. H. STEWARD, } LONDON.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
INVALIDS' WINES.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA,

SEND their Watches, Post prepaid and at their Risk, for their net value by V. P. Post, all over India and Burmah, and to ensure every satisfaction to the Purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. Marcks personally from their enormous stock are the following.

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Mainspring:—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, the cheapest that goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	25
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Silver Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2 inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, adurable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The Highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.
POONA, 1, East Street.

OUR INDIAN TEAS.

THE numerous Testimonials from our esteemed Customers and the increasing demand for our Teas, notwithstanding the large quantity of cheap "stuff" offered in Bombay, prove that our Teas are superior to all and have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Tea supplied to the Officers' Mess, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, during the past 5 years by Messrs. Morton, Maju and Co., has invariably given satisfaction.

G. H. JOHNSTON, Captain,
Mess President, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.
Colaba, Bombay, 22nd August 1887.

H. C. Detachment Mess, Jalna, 23rd August 1887.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the fine quality of the Tea supplied by you to the Mess. It is much appreciated by us all.

F. J. DOYLE, Surgeon,
Secretary, Hyderabad Contingent Detachment Mess,
Jalna.

Secunderabad, August 24th, 1887.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the Tea you have supplied for the Mess for the last 12 years has been universally approved of. It has always been of uniform first-rate quality.

C. W. W. BURTON, Lt., Mess Secy., 8th M. I.

British Residency, Persian Gulf,
Bushire, 10th September 1887.

I have much pleasure in saying that the Teas you have been supplying me with for some years have been entirely to our satisfaction. The latest consignments especially have been of excellent quality and flavour.

E. C. ROSS, Colonel.

Satara, 30th August 1887.

I have pleasure in stating I prefer your Tea to all others.

ANDREW BARRY, M. D., F. R. C. S., Surgeon-Major.
Superintendent of Matheran.

Kamptee, 12th September 1887.

I take the opportunity of telling you how pleased we are with your Teas. They are quite the best I have tasted in India, and every one likes them immensely.

F. D. LUMLEY, Captain,
2nd Middlesex Regiment.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' TEAS,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1856

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS
ROAD ROLLERS
LAMP POSTS
GIRDERS
BRIDGES

CRANES
CYLINDERS
GATES
RAILINGS
COLUMNS

BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU.

THE above Estate is spreading out along the Banks of the river Cher in hillocks all covered with Vine Plantations. The abundant Crops which are reaped every year are specially used for making the CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU Sparkling Wines.

Not to talk of Similar Wines of inferior quality the Chateau-Chenonceau is possessed of all the qualities of the finest growths of Champagne, to which it can be advantageously compared.

In the several Exhibitions, the Chateau-Chenonceau has successively obtained the highest rewards.

The prices are kept specially moderate to get the name appreciated according to its merits.

Extra Dry	Rs. 36-8	per doz.
Dry	" 30-8	"
Extra Dry	" 42-12	Per Case of 2 doz. pints.
Dry	" 36-8	" " "

TO BE HAD FROM MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
OR KEMP AND CO., Ld.,
SUB-AGENTS.

HOSIERY FOR THE COLD SEASON.

IMPORTANT SHIPMENTS now on inspection, selected by our Mr. PILE in London. All the latest West End novelties in Balbriggan, Merino and Cashmere Socks and Hose.

		Rs.	Rs.
GENT'S	Balbriggan ½ Hose, new stripes and self-colors, special Lines......per dozen, from	18 to	30
Do.	Merino, ½ Hose, strongly recommended, new designs, from	21 to	28
Do.	Cashmere, ½ Hose, all Wool, splendid finish and styles......from	23 to	40
Do.	Pure Natural Undyed Wool, ½ Hose, Silk Stripes, per dozen		30
Do.	Hand Knit Hose, and ½ Hose......from per pair		2-12

A very large variety of Cotton, Merino, Silk and Wool and Lambs Wool Undervests, Pant and Drawers.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HOSIERS AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. & O. COMPANY'S STEAMER VICTORIA.

STEAM-LAUNCHES will run between Apollo Bunder and the Steamer "Victoria" from 4 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. on MONDAY, the 7th instant, with the Guests invited for that afternoon.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., to pass a Special Resolution authorizing the Directors to increase the Capital of the Company in view of extending the Mill.

By order of the Board.
HORMUSJEE, ASSUR & Co.,
Agents.
Marine Street, Bombay, 2nd November, 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—The ADJOURNED THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here, on MONDAY, 7th instant, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the business left undisposed of on the 3rd idem.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 5th November 1887.

VALUABLE PRESENTATION FOR VALUABLE SERVICE.

PRICE RS. 1,000.

AN EXTRA LARGE SIZE DOUBLE CASE GOLD WATCH, CALLED DUPLEX, by JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, No. 07769, WITH a SOLID 18 CARAT GOLD FULL SIZE ALBERT CHAIN (HALL MARKED each and all Links), ATTACHED, with a GOLD PENCIL CASE, DOUBLE TELESCOPE with EVERLASTING CALENDAR, by S. MORDAN & Co. BOTH in weight TEN TOLAS. Name and Address will be engraved free.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1887.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, to confirm the following Special Resolutions, which were passed at a Meeting held on the 5th instant.

The following clause be added after clause 9 of the Articles of Association, viz:—

"9 A. that the Company may, from time to time, in General Meeting, divide the original or increased Capital of the Company, or any part thereof, by subdivision of its Shares, or any of them, into Shares of smaller amount than the existing Shares of the Company for the time being."

In consequence of the above addition, the following addition will have to be made in Article 10, after the words "consolidation of Capital," "or division of Capital by subdivision of Shares," should be added and Article 16 should be omitted.

Immediately, after confirming the above Resolutions, another Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholdres of the above Company will be held on the same date, and the same place, to consider, and if approved, to pass the following Special Resolution:—

That the following alterations be made in the Memorandum of Association, Clause V and Articles III of the Articles of Association, which said clauses relate to Capital.

"The Capital of the Company is Rs. 12 lacs, divided into 800 Shares of Rs. 1000 each, and 800 Half Shares of Rs. 500 each, subject to be increased or modified and to be consolidated into Shares of larger amount, or to be divided into Shares of smaller amount in accordance with the Regulations of the Company, and the Legislative Provisions for the time being in force in that behalf."

By order of the Board of Directors.
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MULJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 5th Nov. 1887.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER PARCEL OF THE CELEBRATED

"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,

FREE DRAUGHT, IMPROVED SHAPE, SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		1,000	Box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS".	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS".	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS" ...	„ 40	„ 4 8

Not to be confounded with so-called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor de Javas."

Samples forwarded on application.

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UPMANNS, BOCK'S EAGLES, LARRANAGAS, &c.
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AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

A CANOE BAROUCHE with a pair of Bay Arabs, the property of a Gentleman.

A new English-built BAROUCHE by Kinross, suitable for one or pair of Arabs.

An English-built new BROUGHAM, very light.

Some Gram and Grass Machines and Best Real Mocha Coffee.

Just arrived per s. s. Manitoba a new CANOE LANDAU with a patent head, and suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

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„ „ „ Weekly Budget
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The Indian Travellers' Guide,
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and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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WHITWORTH'S ANGLO-INDIAN DICTIONARY:—A glossary of colloquial and official terms; of the names of divinities, festivals, religions, and sects; of races, tribes, and languages; of castes and occupations; of the different eras and systems of chronology; of seasons, crops, and land tenures; and generally of all Indian terms used in English, and of English words peculiarly used in India.

Bombay, THACKER & Co., Rampart Row.
Price Rs. 9. Cash Rs. 8-4. Postage annas 6.
"Well designed, well printed, and handy."
Saturday Review.

NOTICES.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

AN APOTHECARY WANTED, for the Railway Dispensary at Sonepore. None but good men need apply. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. Applications should be sent to Agent, Gorakhpur.

MR. FRANZ HEYER, has from THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENT to the GERMAN-EAST-AFRICAN-COMPANY, for the Bombay Presidency.

C. PETERS.
Chairman of the Directors.
Zanzibar, 25 September 1887.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that he is leaving for England to-day for a time, and that during his absence Mr. WILSON BELL will act as Agent of the Company in India, to whom all communications should be addressed.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.
Bombay, November 4, 1887.

TENDERS.

MESSRS. RALLY BROTHERS are open to receive TENDERS for CARTING, SHIPPING, LANDING, STOWING, &c., Produce, Cotton and Imports. Particulars may be obtained on written application to Messrs. Ralli Brothers. Applicants will please give their full addresses in their application.

THE CAWN PORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

SERGES FOR SUITS, DRESSES, HABITS, &c., &c.

Broadcloths, Blue, Green, Claret, Chocolate, Scarlet for Servants' Winter Uniforms.

Flannels.—Plain and Striped, for Cricketing and Lawn Tennis.

Cotton Fabrics—Drills, Dusuters, Sheets, Towels, &c.

Printed Floor Cloths in a variety of new Designs and Colors.

For Sample Books and other informations apply to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF MAJOR ANDREW HARRY SPENCER NEILL, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of Andrew Harry Spencer Neil, late of Agar, West Malwa, Central India, a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps, who died at Agar aforesaid, on or about the 14th day of March 1887, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 13th day of October 1887, by the High Court at Bombay, to ADAIR CRAIGIE, Esq., are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 3, Green Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on or before the 30th of November 1887, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 22nd day of October, 1887.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors, High Court.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.

NOTICE.

WE have appointed COOPER, MADON and Co., Limited, General and Tea Merchants, our SOLE AGENTS, for the sale of our well-known CHOICE TEAS, in Bombay, Poona, and neighbourhood. This firm will supply the public with any quantity at the rates obtaining at our Factory, viz:—Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6 per lb., Pekoe, Re. 1-3 per lb., Pekoe Souchong, As. 14 per lb., Household Mixture, As. 10 per lb. Our Teas are unsurpassed for strength and quality, and we invite comparison.

THE KANGRA VALLEY TEA Co., Ld.,
GOPALPORE FACTORY, DHARAMSALLA.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

GERMAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

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Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

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F. FISCHER & Co.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at,

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MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

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OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

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TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

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FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

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Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

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Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens.......... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do. 8 do. .... „ 2-12 „

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THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.

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CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for Gem, Gold, Silver, and Fine Art Work Jewellery, Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls and all sorts of Precious Stones, Indian Foolkaries, Dhurries, Dados Palangposh, Printed Pardahas, &c. &c. Cashmere Shawls and Rampore Chudders, Old Persian Carpets, Moradabad, Sialkot, Benares and Surat Works, Chinese, Japanese, and Indian Curios suitable for presentation to friends at home.

Prices beyond competition. Inspection invited.

Price list on application. Address:—Meadow Street and Rampart Row, Fort. (Next door Soundy & Co., Ld.)

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TODAR MAL.

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GUARD AGAINST EASTWINDS, FEVER, &c.

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Guaranteed of the Purest Wool and Camel Hair.

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MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.

Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.

IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
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LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.

PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

THE PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS,

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON, AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

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SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

THE SEASON 1887-8.

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HAVE the pleasure of Informing their LOCAL and MOFUSSIL Constituents of the ARRIVAL of their NEW GOODS for all DEPARTMENTS.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Coatings, Angola and Cheviot Suitings, Fancy Trouserings, Vestings, Bedford cords, all Shades; also the New Khakee Cord for Regimental Breeches, Whip-cords for Riding Brown and Black Velveteens, Blue Serges, Broad Cloths, India Tweeds, etc.

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Oxford Cloths, the Genuine article; French Cambrics; Silk and Wool Wove Flannels all thoroughly shrunk; Spun Silk, plain and striped.

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Plain and Fancy Cotton Socks, Plain and Fancy Merino Socks, Coloured Cashmere, Lamb's-wool and Hand-Knitted Socks, Merino, Lamb's-wool and Cotton Stockings for Sportsmen, Black Silk and Fancy Striped Socks for Dress.

SCARVES, TIES, GLOVES, &c.

Knot Scarves, Pin Scarves, Bows, &c., all of the latest Fashions, Braces, French and English, French Kid Gloves, Gent's White, Lavender, and Dogskin, Ladies' Dogskin Gloves, 4 Buttons, Ringwood, Cloth and White Lisle Gloves, Kid Gloves Lined, The Scarf Adjusters, Silk Sock Suspenders, Shirt Sleeve Clips, &c., &c.

HATS AND HELMETS.

Black Silk Hats for Dress, Drab Tall Hats, Black Felt Hats, Brown, Fawn, Drab Ladies' Helmets and Felt Hats, Hawkes's Regulation Helmets, Hunting Hats, Ellwood's Helmets, Drab and White, Tweed Hats and Caps for Travellers in great variety.

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Overland Trunks, Rail Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Air-tight Boxes, Tin Cases, Solid Leather Hat Boxes, Rug Straps, Hold-alls, Gladstone Bags, Hand Bags, Riding Belts, Money Belts, Fitted Gladstone Bags, Despatch Boxes, Helmet Cases.

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Austrian Striped Rugs; Scotch Mauds, a splendid assortment; Blankets, Scarlet and White; Real Eider-down Quilts, Eider-down Feather and Horse-hair Pillows.

White Turkish Dressing Gowns, Oxford Cloth and a choice lot of Tweed Dressing Gowns.

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The only reliable Fireproofing for
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Theatres, Hotels, Public Offices, Houses, &c., can be decorated to any taste owing to the many tints that can be produced.

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For list of Prices apply to
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
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Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 56 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 55 0	—
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 62 0	Rs. 64 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 60 0	„ 62 0
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Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
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FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...
PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „	„ 22 0	...
Very fine „	„ 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	„ 38 0	...
CLARETS. From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
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Les Canons	„ 16 0	18 0
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Chateau Mauvesin	„ 27 0	...
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Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	—
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Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Roemer	„ 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	„ 14 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 8
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montroe's Three Stars	Rs. 17 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars, from Munser and Fils	„ 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	„ 27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	
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BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
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WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0	
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BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5	...
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Grimm's „	„ 5 0	—
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0	...
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Vino Grignolino	„ 15 0	...
Etna Rossa	„ 14 0	...
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Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	—
Do. Finest	„ 18 0	...
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Re. 1 8
Do. medium size	„ 2 0	„ ...
Celery	„ ...	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 10
Young Peas	„ ...	„ 0 12
Young Carrots	„ ...	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ...	„ 0 10

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Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

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CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

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The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

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Albert Building. Secretary.

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INCREASE OF FUNDS.

	1885.	1886.
Income	£1,479,518	£1,515,165
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	£1,850,000	£1,870,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612	£3,807,579
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140	£7,324,034

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

Reduced Life Rates:—Liberal terms.
Large Bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.

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With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

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BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL... [illegible]
RESERVE FUND ... [illegible]

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted [illegible] through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
[illegible]rt Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay,
December 12, 1885.

NOTICES.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by all remittance.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, [illegible] within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminals at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style

WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	„ 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	„ 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

HOP SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH. BITTERS
HOP "52, Storks-road, S.E., June 2, 1887. BITTERS
HOP "To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) 41, Farringdon-road. BITTERS.
HOP "I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, BITTERS.
HOP [illegible] very ill with a severe cold, which BITTERS.
HOP settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but BITTERS.
HOP the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who BITTERS.
HOP attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that BITTERS.
HOP I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of BITTERS.
HOP death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which BITTERS.
HOP acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, BITTERS.
HOP and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able BITTERS.
HOP to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill. BITTERS.
HOP "You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced BITTERS.
HOP that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her BITTERS.
HOP loss.—Yours faithfully, BITTERS.
HOP (Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON." BITTERS.
HOP HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medi- BITTERS.
HOP cine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, BITTERS.
HOP but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from BITTERS.
HOP the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on BITTERS.
HOP scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick BITTERS.
HOP friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and BITTERS.
HOP wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine BITTERS.
HOP Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life. BITTERS.

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.

HOP BITTERS.

Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.

THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY,
LIMITED,
FARRINGDON ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.
BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT: TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 20th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Vessel arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 5th :—Waverley (s), from Newcastle.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 5th :—Kt. of St. George (s), for Antwerp ; Stura (s), Hongkong ; Canara (s), and Loodiana (s), Galle ; and H. M. S. Tyne, England.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Inchmornish entered the Dock, and the s. s. Stura left on the 5th.

Housebreaking and Theft.—The liquor shop of Pestonjee Motabhoy, on the Erskine Road, was broken into on Friday night last, and a clock, a brass pot, nine bottles of country liquor, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 19, were stolen from the premises.

Lost Currency Notes.—Essubally Abdool Tyeb, living at Nagdevi Street, reported to the police that he dropped two currency notes, one for Rs. 1,000 and the other for Rs. 500 from his pocket, somewhere between his residence, Samuel Street, and the Fort, on Friday last.

The Raja of Dhrangadra.—His Highness the Raja Saheb of Dhrangadra, K. C. S. I., arrives in Bombay this afternoon, and alights at the Victoria Terminus station at 3-45 p. m. His Highness will be received with a salute of 15 guns from the Saluting Battery, and a guard-of-honor, consisting of 50 rank-and-file, under the command of a native officer, belonging to the 21st N. I., will parade at the station.

Death from Burns:—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday at Tardeo, touching the death of Dewjee Rama aged 6 years. While deceased, on Wednesday morning last, was warming himself before a fire, his clothes accidentally caught fire. He sustained extensive burns about his left shoulder and back. On Friday last he went into convulsions and died on the same day. A verdict of accidental death by burns was recorded.

A Thieving Neighbour.—Inspector Butterfield, on Saturday, charged Krishna Luximon, an old offender, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey with the theft of sundry articles of wearing apparel. It appeared that the accused went about picking up what he could get in the rooms of his neighbours. In this way, he stole several articles of clothing which had been put out to dry, and was arrested while trying to sell them. Pleading guilty to the charge and admitting numerous previous convictions, the accused was awarded one year's hard labour in the House of Correction.

Heavy Work in the Police Courts.—On Friday last, Mr. Framji, Police Inspector, appeared before Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court and charged two persons with house-breaking and theft. His worship said that he would have to postpone the hearing of the case as he had considerable work on hand. He also remarked that all the Police cases and the town complaints were brought before him and that the overwhelming work had broken him down. His worship added that he had spoken to the Acting Chief Magistrate on the subject with a view to arrange for a better distribution of Magisterial work. The Inspector replied that the Police were too well aware of the fact, and that the Commissioner's letter, published in one of the daily papers, perhaps explained why there was so much pressure of work in one court.

Fatal Curiosity.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Constable Helmes charged Sowlia Mahomed, with the theft of several bottles of liquor and three pieces of cloth. The accused did occasional work in the Dock as a labourer, and on Friday loitered about the shed, where cargo, which had been discharged from a ship, was stored, and broke open a case of whiskey from which he abstracted two bottles. He also broke open a case of port wine, and cut open a bale of piece-goods from which he supplied himself. While leaving the dock, however, he was searched and taken into custody, with the property, which was concealed about his person. In defence the prisoner stated that he broke open the cases and bags out of curiosity. The Magistrate remarked it was a fatal curiosity and sentenced him to nine months' hard labour.

Robbing a Relative.—On Saturday at the Fort Police Court, Mahomed [illegible] was charged by Inspector Dillon before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing Rs. 1,184, in cash, from Damjee Somjee. The accused lived with the complainant, to whom he was related, and who was a wealthy merchant. A few days ago, however, he left the house on the pretence of living at Bandora. On the same day the accused left, the complainant missed his keys, but fortunately possessing duplicates for his safes, he instituted a search and found that he had been robbed of Rs. 1,184. Suspicion naturally attached itself to the accused, the police were communicated with, and the accused was arrested at Bandora, after he had spent a good deal of the money in purchasing jewellery and a watch and chain. On his pleading guilty to the charge the Magistrate passed a sentence of one year's hard labour.

Jack Ashore.—Inspector Butterfield charged William Watts, a seaman, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, on Saturday with having been drunk and disorderly on Friday afternoon. Watts it appeared, was, while very drunk, travelling about Hornby Road. He entered the Parsee Fire Temple, opposite the *Bombay Gazette* offices, and then when ejected from there got into a private carriage which was waiting opposite a shop, notwithstanding the earnest remonstrances of the coachman. By this time Watts had gathered a large crowd around him, and probably feeling uncomfortably heated commenced to undress before them all. Finding nothing would get Watts out of the carriage, a sepoy was called and he drove the inebriated seaman to the police station, where the latter threw his boots at the policeman who attempted to take him out. Watts yesterday pretended entire ignorance of his escapades of the previous day ; but he was fined Rs. 15, or in default to undergo imprisonment for fourteen days.

The Shortcomings of the G. I. P. Railway Carriages.—Complaints neither slight nor infrequent reach our ears from travellers on the G. I. P. Railway. Those who are not fortunate enough to secure places in a through carriage when journeying from the North-West to Bombay or *vice versâ*, discover what misery is in store for them when they reach Jubbulpore. The Company's first-class carriages of the new pattern supply all the discomforts of the old, with an excess of upholstering superadded. The only useful addition is a small flat table. But all the saloons, new and old, are sadly inferior to those of the E. I. R., with which they are brought into contact and contrast. The appliances throughout are bad. The carriages are narrow and the space is consequently limited. Their windows are so high up that a recumbent traveller can see none of the beauties of nature which surround him as he journeys ! If a carriage is clean, which is seldom, the varnish has affinities for the traveller's clothing. There is an absence of pegs on which to hang one's gear. The racks are too narrow often to hold even a hat ; while the bath-room arrangements are described as the worst feature of all. This complaint applies to second as well as first class carriages, and the head of the Locomotive Department would do well to listen to charges which are really well grounded.—*Pioneer.*

Alleged false Declaration of Goods.—Mr. Burder of the firm of Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared before Mr. Crawley-Boevey and renewed an application for a summons against a Borah, named Tyabally Currimbhoy, for defrauding the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company in making a false declaration of goods. Mr. Burder explained that he appeared in the matter because the facts of the case had not been properly represented to the Court. His Worship had refused a summons on Friday, but Mr. Burder pointed out that under section 15 of the Railway Act, it was laid down that the person who signed the documents which declared the nature of the goods was the one punishable. In the present case, though the consignment belonged to another man, Currimbhoy had signed the documents and was therefore liable. The Magistrate observed that he doubted whether a conviction could be obtained against any one other than the man to whom the goods belonged. Mr. Burder pointed out that the fraud, if any, was due to the declaration made by the person signing the papers. If, as the Court suggested, the railway authorities had to seek out and apprehend the owners of consignments he was afraid it would be useless, as the servants who were generally sent with the goods would give wrong addresses and thus entail a vast amount of trouble. The Magistrate said that he thought the man Currimbhoy was a mere tool in the hands of Shamshoodeen and his master. He, however, granted a summons against Currimbhoy.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1887-88	£16,114,000
Remitted from 1st April 1887 to 29th Oct. 1887...	£3,176,100
Balance to be remitted from 30th Oct. 1887 to 31st March, 1888	937,900

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 1st November :—

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 28th October, forwarding estimate by the Engineer, amounting to Rs. 422, for repairing the boiler of the steam launch "Witch." He states that the boiler has been in use for the past 4½ years, and that the defects could not be foreseen. The Port Officer further states that Rs. 100 can be met from the budget provision, and he asks sanction to the further expenditure of Rs. 322. The Port Officer reports that the opportunity will be taken to have the new engine, for which there is budget provision, fitted during the time the boiler is under repair.

Resolution.—The additional expenditure estimated at Rs. 322 is sanctioned.

Submitted letter from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated 19th July, asking the Trustees' opinion upon two proposals made by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company for improving the entrance to the Gun Carriage Basin, the former involving the cutting of a channel through the neck of Jamsetjee Bunder, opposite the west end of the Gun Carriage Basin, and the latter consisting of a short break-water from the south side of the Basin to protect its entrance.

Resolution.—The Consulting Engineer should be informed that the Trustees do not object to the construction of a break-water off the entrance to the Gun Carriage Basin as proposed : that the Trustees observe that no provision in No. 1 scheme has been made for any payment to the Trust for land occupied by the approach through the neck of Jamsetjee Bunder, or for severance of the rest of the Bunder to the east of the approach, but that as this scheme has not been recommended for adoption it does not appear to be necessary to consider this further.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 1st November, stating that on 4th January the Trustees sanctioned the removal of a shelf of rock in Carnac Basin at a cost of Rs. 8,400, and that on the 11th ultimo a supplemental amount, Rs. 600, was sanctioned, which, it was expected, would enable the work to be completed. The Engineer states that the rock, which had then to be removed, has proved exceptionally hard, and he therefore asks for a further sum of Rs. 1,400 to complete the work. He states that double charges of dynamite have been used, but that these have very little effect except in boreholes, and as each borehole takes one and half days to drill, the delay and difficulty in completing the work may be estimated. The Engineer further states that a good deal of mud has been deposited over the area of operations, and that this has hampered and delayed the work to some extent.

Resolution.—The further expenditure of Rs. 1,400 on this work is sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Statement of collection of Town Duty on behalf of the Municipality during September. The amount is Rs. 77,498 against Rs. 53,792 in September 1886.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 28th Oct. 1887.	For week ending 28th Oct. 1886.
Vessels piloted into Harbour	14	14
" " out of " ..	14	12
" transported	6	13
" attended to	2	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 28th Oct. 1887.	For week ending 28th Oct. 1886.
Vessels entered..............	3	8
" left	4	7
" remaining in dock.	13	13

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the Company was held on Saturday, at the registered office, 12 Hummum Street, for the purpose of passing certain special resolutions for alterations and additions in the Articles of Association, Mr. Vundravandas Purshotumdas presided. It was duly resolved that the following clause be added after clause 9 of the Articles of Association, *viz.*, :—"9 A. That the Company may from time to time in general meeting divide the original or increased capital of the Company or any part thereof by subdivision of its shares or any of them into shares of smaller amount than the existing shares of the Company for the time being." That the following addition be made in article 10 after the words "consolidation of capital" "or division of capital by subdivision of shares" ; and that article 16 should be omitted. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE COLLETT FLOUR AND OIL MILLS.

The first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held on Saturday last, at the Company's Registered Office, Armenian Lane, Mr. Premjee Runsordas presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

Your directors beg to lay before you a statement of accounts up to 30th September 1887, and to state that shareholders have been very slow in paying up their calls. Out of 346 shares subscribed, 319 shares have been forfeited ; and the greater portion of calls due on the forfeited shares is irrecoverable owing to the insolvency of two of the largest shareholders. The vendor of the Maharani Flour Mill has given notice of the forfeiture of the earnest money paid, but your directors are of opinion that he had no right to do so, and they therefore intend filing a suit against Mr. Jamsetjee Heerajee for the recovery of the amount. All the directors retire at this meeting, but can be re-elected. One or more auditors will have to be appointed for the current year, and the remuneration fixed. After careful consideration your directors have come to the conclusion that the affairs of this Company should be voluntarily wound up, and they intend shortly to call an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders to consider the matter.

Messrs. Premjee Runsordas and Dayabhoy Harivalabdas were re-elected directors of the Company ; and Mr. Tooljaram Navalram was elected auditor for the ensuing year, with a remuneration of Rs. 40. The customary vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE GILDING OF A PAGODA IN BURMA.

The Burmese propose to re-gild the Shoay Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon. The estimated cost of gold leaf necessary for the operation is put down at a lakh of rupees. A correspondent writes :—

The trustees issued about 1,000 circulars, asking each Buddhist householder in Rangoon, to supply six bamboos, one mat and two annas worth of cane. Contributions came pouring in from all sides, and five days afterwards a bamboo scaffolding was completed from base to summit of the pagoda. About Rs. 50,000 worth of gold leaf, sent from as far north as Bhamo and as far south as Mergui, has already reached the trustees, and there is little doubt they will get all they require in such veneration is the Shoay Dagon Pagoda held througout the length and breadth of the land. The elders are waiting until they can be sure of getting no more rain for, though we have had a week without any, it is thought we shall have another burst after the full moon before being finally rid of the south-west monsoon. And if rain falls down after the application of the gold leaf, which is affixed with a sort of native varnish, the whole work will be spoilt and has to be done over again. The only objection that can be raised to this large expenditure on the part of our Buddhist fellow-subjects is that, in their anxiety to acquire "merit," some of them do not mind ruining themselves and their families in the operation. Others again, though quite oblivious to the demands of their creditors, or the satisfaction of Court decrees, think themselves perfectly justified in subscribing to gild the pagoda. The Government should not therefore view this particular expenditure as an index to the prosperity of the people. I do not believe, after some twenty years' experience of them, that they were ever so hard pushed as they are just now, or so unfit to bear the extra direct taxation which rumour assigns it to be the intention of the Government to levy next year, *viz*, income tax.

BENGAL.

The Late Extensive Robbery.—In the case in which six Mahommedans, three men and three women, were charged on Saturday last, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, with the theft of gold and silver ornaments, currency notes and cash, to the amount of Rs. 10,130, it was stated in Court that the four currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, which were among the number, had been destroyed along with the other notes for large amounts. Inspector McCready, however, has traced the four notes of Rs. 1,000 each as having been cashed at the Currency Office on the 27th of October by a person who gave his name as Majoom. The Inspector has also recovered 255 currency notes of Rs. 10 each, a portion of the proceeds of the four large notes, which were found in the house of one of the accused, buried six feet deep in a small room adjoining a latrine. The notes were carefully rolled up in a piece of cloth, and put in their hiding place underground with some other pieces of cloth over the bundle. Hopes are entertained of recovering the remaining notes, or proceeds of the notes, alleged by the accused to have been destroyed. The robbery took place on the night of the 26th, and the first thing the following morning the Rs. 1,000 notes were presented at the Currency Office and cashed.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CREMATION OF HINDOOS.

The *Jame-Jamshed* is satisfied with the decision arrived at by the Bombay Corporation after long debates in regard to the proposal for burning the dead bodies of Hindoos in crematories. Had Major Martin's amendment been carried, it would have served the purpose, as well as the Rao Saheb's original motion. But there was a possibility of the amendment being misunderstood, and therefore it was well that the Rao Saheb's motion, which was a direct negative of the proposal in favour of a crematorium, was adopted by the Corporation. We ask whether the handful of "reformers," who had come forward to favour a scheme to be carried out at the expense of the Municipality, would, now that the scheme has been rejected, carry their conviction so far as to have a crematory at their own expense for the use of those who advocate it. But we have some experience of this sort of reformers, and can safely say that they will do nothing of the kind.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—Poor Hindoos have been, and are still, the victims of Brahmins in this priest-ridden land. If some Brahmins unite in a combination, there is no knowing to what extent they can mislead their countrymen. If two Brahmins united in their opposition to the improved method of disposing of the dead, what wonder if their friends and followers and agents should try all sorts of means to agitate the public mind? We have been able to prove by what arts the agitation against the crematorium has been set going. It is to the interest of Brahmins to keep up the old order of things, and not to introduce new rites where none existed before. And thus it was that, as soon as the scheme was projected of burning the unclaimed bodies of the pauper Hindoos who have hitherto been burried against the teachings of the Hindoo religion, Rao Saheb Mundlik and Pandit Gatulalji, who had never raised a finger against the burial, have raised objections in the name of religion. Pandit Gatulalji has even gone so far as to utter words calculated to give a political aspect to the question. Rites were invented where none existed ; one-sided private meetings were called, and a public aspect was attempted to be given to them ; people were set up, for the nonce, as headmen of their castes, and the business was conducted in their name as such ; and signatures have been obtained to big petitions by misrepresentations, which were carried so far as to lead simple folk to believe that it was proposed to "blow up" the corpses of all Hindoos, irrespective of caste distinctions, in one furnace. After these petitions had been forwarded to the Corporation, some influence and pressure were brought to bear upon members in order to bind them down to vote in opposition to the scheme. Thus a mountain has been made of a mole-hill ; and the proposition has been rejected.

The *Gujerati* is very glad that the new cremation scheme has been rejected by the Corporation. It warmly defends Pandit Gatulalji from the "dirty" attacks made against him in certain quarters, and heartily commends the Rao Saheb, and those who went with him, for their opposition which has met with the cordial approval of the Hindoo community. Pandit Gatulalji has only done his duty in saying what the Shastras enjoin in regard to the questions which were put to him. This must be well borne in mind, that in no country has religious reform been ever carried out by the influence of authority. The writer thanks the two Gujerati dailies, the *Bombay Samachar* and the *Jame-Jamshed*, on behalf of the Hindoo community, for their opposition to the scheme. One good has come out of the recent debates, and that is that hereafter the bodies of pauper Hindoos will be burnt, and not buried. That these corpses should not by any means become *patit* while they are being disposed of, it is the business of the Hindoo community to see.

Native Opinion says :—At the last meeting of the local Corporation the agitation in favour of cremating corpses of the Bombay paupers in a crematorium was set at rest, and the Hindu community once more allowed to breathe freely and perform their funeral rites according to the approved system. Querulous and dissentient people there are amongst us as everywhere else, but leaving them aside to adjust their own affairs according to their new ideas, be it said to the credit of our Corporation that as a whole body they have not lost touch of the people, nor respect for feelings of different sections of the community. Colonel Merewether was right, though we disapprove of the spirit of his speech in favour of his amendment, when he observed that the cremation question had the house divided against itself. Those who favour the crematorium system might [illegible] inflict it [illegible]g with themselves upon others who emphatically disapprove of it. They ought to have known that there is something like religious toleration which ought and does play an important part in the government of every well regulated community, and ought therefore always to restrain them from inflicting their opinions upon others. The question of cremation was flashed upon the Corporation with a view to secure increased sanitation, and at the same time to lessen the cost of cremation in the case of the pauper. Perhaps this element proved too catching to responsible municipal authorities, and hence its introduction into the council.

THE STATE OF BOMBAY THEATRES.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says :—Had space permitted, we would certainly have transferred to our own columns the account published in Saturday's *Bombay Gazette* about the state of Bombay theatres. Our contemporary recommends an official inquiry, saying that there is not a single play-house in this city where sufficient precautions have been taken for the safety of human lives in case of fires. The writer gives a fearful picture of the condition of the theatre in Jambooli Mohola and some of the houses of entertainment in Grant Road.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The offer of a seat in the Supreme Legislative Council to Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit is regarded by some Gujerati papers as a desire on the part of the Viceroy to confer the honour this time on some member of the Parsee community. As Sir Dinshaw has declined the offer with thanks, the *Jame-Jamshed* suggests the names of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy or Mr. P. M. Mehta for the honour. The *Rast Goftar* puts forward the names of Mr. Sorabji Shapoorji Bengalee and Mr. Sorabji Framji Patel, as the persons best fitted, by their wide experience of trade and public affairs to serve in the Viceroy's Council. The *Kaiser-i-Hind*, on the other hand, announces that Sir Dinshaw has not declined the offer made to him by Lord Dufferin, but has accepted it. The *Gujerati* thinks Sir Dinshaw has placed the public under deep obligation by declining the offer. Sir Dinshaw, the paper says, is a busy merchant, and cannot devote much time to the transaction of public business. Such a man may, therefore, be as well in the Council as outside it. Perhaps, the motive of Lord Dufferin in offering the seat to Sir Dinshaw is that he does not wish to have for his colleagues such strong men as Mr. Telang, or Mr. Budroodin or Mr. Mehta. It is matter for wonder that the Viceroy should have passed over men of this stamp, and selected a gentleman from the well-to-do class.

THE NIZAM'S OFFER.

It must not by any means be supposed that we are opposed to the Native States in India offering substantial assistance to the Paramount Power for strengthening the frontier defences of the Empire ; on the contrary we should be glad to see Native States—we mean such of them as are able to share the burden—offering their loyal assistance to the Paramount Power in the truly noble and national task of defending the Empire against the future aggression of any foreign power. But we think that unless the Native States and their rulers are better and more considerably treated by the representatives of the Paramount Power at their courts, and they are made to realize their position as integral parts of a constitutional Government, a *bona fide* copartnership can never be established in the true sense of the term. Again, it is unfair that if the Native States are expected to share the burden consequent upon the necessity of strengthening the frontiers of the Empire against the prospective aggressions of a foreign power, they should not be allowed an influential and real voice also in the settlement of the numerous questions bearing upon the subject.—*Dnyan Prakash.*

AN ILLUSTRATION OF NATIONAL UNITY.

The *Indian Spectator* says :—We have sometimes heard of pious Hindus declining to associate with "low class" people, such as Mahar and others. The prejudice might be allowed in the case of a private temple or a dining hall. But when it obtrudes itself upon public notice in connection with schools, railway trains, theatres and such like, it cannot be tolerated for a moment. The authorities have always discountenanced such exclusiveness, and wisely. We are curious to know how they are going to deal with a case that has recently arisen at Khaira. The pious Hindus of that place have written to the Municipality asking for the removal of the mistress of the Girls' School there, on the plea that the lady is a Brahmo, that is not an orthodox Hindu. This is a step in advance taken by our orthodox friends. Let us see if it is justified. A Brahmo is a Hindu worshipping Brahma, the Supreme Lord of Creation, and is in that respect a better Hindu than Brahmans themselves of our day. It is odd for a mixed population like that of Khaira to object to the presence of such a lady teacher. They have no right to object even to a Pariah if they want the grant-in-aid from Government. And if they object to a Brahmo, why may they not object to a Vyshnava or a Kshatri? Do they decline to associate with Mahomedan, Parsi, or European teachers? Is a Brahmo worse than a Mahomedan in the eyes of Hindu orthodoxy? No, the reason must be something else. Probably the Brahmo schoolmistress and her husband are poor, and very likely they decline to conform to the prejudices and superstitions of the town. Had the good people of Khaira been given a Brahmo for their Judge or Collector, they would never have allowed his Brahmoism to stink in their nostrils. "As the mistress is a Brahmo, we are obliged to wash our children when they return from school. If this continues we shall withdraw our children." Was anything more outrageous ever heard even from orthodox Hindus? We doubt if such an attitude was conceivable twenty years ago. For puerile exhibitions of the kind now witnessed we have to thank the reactionaries of Bombay whose creed is to say no to every suggestion in the interests of humanity. They refuse to associate with a Brahmo. And yet there are wretched hypocrites who are loudest in prating about "our national unity"!

TO LONDON AND BACK SECOND CLASS.

A correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes :—

Being suddenly compelled to go Home on urgent business, and with my finances at a very low ebb, I determined to travel second class. An account of the trip may prove useful to those who, with limited means, wish to spend their three months' rivilege leave in a trip to the old country.

Making up my mind for a roughish time, I started from Meerut with a second-class ticket. Between Ahmedabad and Bombay heavy rain set in, and the carriage leaked. Getting wet in a railway carriage was bad enough, but some dye had been used in coloring the wood, which washed out, and the droppings from the roof were of a dirty brown color, which stained bedding, kit and faces, in the most filthy manner. Our plight caused much amusement to some of the railway officials at the small stations nearing Bombay ; and although doubtless we looked ludicrous enough in our spotted condition, it was a little exasperating to be made desperately wet and uncomfortable through the carelessness or parsimony of the Railway Company in not keeping their carriages in repair, and then to furnish food for mirth for their servants. However, all things have an end, and after a bath and breakfast, I went to the office of Messrs. Cook and Son and purchased the necessary ticket, including railway coupons across Egypt and the Continent. A little more courtesy in their Bombay office might be introduced with advantage, for even to second-class passengers "civility costs nothing. I was not the only one who noticed this. On embarking, I was agreeably surprised to find that there were three military men and a civilian, besides myself, who were practising economy by travelling second-class. The accommodation on board was decidedly good. The cabins were large and fairly comfortable, the saloon spacious. Placed amidships we felt the motion much less than the first-class passengers, and the thud and thrill of the screw, so disagreeable aft, were here hardly noticeable. The food, though plain, was good of its kind ; and once one got used to dining in the middle of the day and having high tea at 6 p.m., in lieu of a 7 o'clock dinner, there was certainly no room for serious complaint. The attendance was indifferent. There being only two waiters, they were overworked, and although they did their best and were at it from four or five a. m. till ten or eleven p.m., much patience had not unfrequently to be exercised, before one's wants were attended to. Our fellow-passengers were Railway and Government employes, a colonist or two from New Zealand and Australia, and some tourists. Only one individual made himself disagreeable, and was, with a little trouble, suppressed. Running to Aden in the teeth of the monsoon, we had a very rough passage across the Indian Ocean, and the ship took in a good deal of water over the bows, the spray driving back as far as the portion of the deck allotted to us as a promenade, and making things rather uncomfortable. The first class aft scored here, as they were quite dry. Sea sickness was naturally prevalent.

Alexandria was reached without any noteworthy event. I would warn all passengers, however, to take if possible their own food and liquor with them across Egypt ; the refreshment rooms being extortionate in their charges, and supplying the worst possible article. The cabin accommodation for second-class passengers in the steamer which took us from Alexandria to Brindisi, was in the forecastle, and all round far less comfortable than that which we had from Bombay to Suez. At Brindisi the first-class [illegible] with the mails ; those who had taken tickets [illegible] companying them to London, while the others were [illegible] to come on by a later train. The Italian custom duties are extremely heavy, several francs being charged for a half tin of tobacco and a few cigarettes ; the duty on cheroots being almost prohibitive, one of us having to pay seven francs for about five-and-twenty cigars. Cook's Agent and Interpreter here was most useful in getting our baggage through the custom house, having it registered through to England protecting us from extortion, etc., etc.

We left Brindisi at 4 p. m., about five hours after the mail, and reached France without any serious trouble or delay. We were occasionally somewhat crowded, and for a time we had a newly married couple with us, who would make love with each other *coram populo*, in the most exasperating way. At one of the French stations we found to our disgust that our train was to be broken up, the first class carriages to be attached to a mail train for Paris, the second class to wait goodness knows how many hours before they had a chance of proceeding. Delay like this meant of course missing the train from Paris to Calais, so we paid the difference and took first-class tickets on. But here our misfortune began. We have hardly ceased congratulating ourselves in getting out of our difficulties, when curious noises were heard from the front, the train slackened speed, finally stopped, and we found that something had given way in the driving gear, and the engine had broken down. After a long delay another was procured, and we proceeded, only to find on arrival at Paris that the train should have gone by had departed, and that our only chance of catching the Dover boat was—abandoning all thoughts of the circular railway round the city, for which we held coupons—to take a fast carriage drive across Paris, and we might catch the mail. This we did, and had just time to again take first-class tickets, there being no second, and hustle into a carriage ; before we were off. We were to have dined at Paris, and had breakfasted at some remote period in the morning, which now at seven or eight o'clock at night seemed of our emptiness positively geological, but no chance of getting anything offered itself till we arrived at Amiens, where we stormed the refreshment-room and carried off to our carriage anything that we could lay our hands on.

We reached Dover in the grey of the morning and London shortly after 6 p.m., about 12 hours behind the mails.

I strongly recommend every one travelling second-class from India to take a first-class ticket from Brindisi to London on the homeward journey. The difference in money is only £4, and we found in the end that it had actually cost us more, travelling as we did—partly one class and partly the other—than if we had come first all the way. We were in addition exquisitely uncomfortable and nearly starved. The return journey may be done with perfect ease and comfort by second class, as the train that leaves Victoria at 9 a.m., on Friday reaches Brindisi on Sunday night, some hours before the mail, with only a few hours delay at Turin.

The return trip was uneventful. I was again fortunate in fellow-passengers, meeting some men who had been on short leave from the N. W. P. The ship which brought us from Brindisi to Alexandria, was, I must say, the dirtiest and worst-managed passenger-ship, as far as our accommodation went, I have ever seen, and the three days spent on board were eminently uncomfortable.

In conclusion, I would strongly advise any bachelor with limited means and short leave, who would like a trip Home, to go second-class. If he can get a chum so much the better. The expenses are as follows :—

	Rs.
2nd Return, Meerut to Bombay	58
2nd Return, Bombay to London	690
Allow £10 each way for incidental expenses=£20	300
Total...	1,048

Cook's tickets should be taken ; as his interpreters and agents at Brindisi, Paris, Calais, etc., are extremely useful and save much trouble and unnecessary expenditure.

Dr. deJongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in warm climates. Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, writes : "I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat on foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE MITCHELSTOWN AFFRAY.

VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER AGAINST THE POLICE.

When the last mail left England the inquest upon the bodies of the men killed in the recent affray with the police at Mitchelstown had been concluded, the jury having unanimously returned a verdict of wilful murder against the police. One of the chief features of the hearing was the antagonism between the Government Counsel and the jury and those who gave evidence against the police.

Mr. John Hannahan, a juror, was summoned by the Coroner to give evidence on certain points arising out of the evidence given by Constable Leahy. Cross-examined by Mr. Morphy, the witness said :—

A SOLEMN FRACE.

I am a tenant on the Mitchelstown estate, and have adopted the Plan of Campaign. I closed my house for seven weeks to prevent a seizure by the bailiff. Do you know if any other jurors here have joined the Plan of Campaign?

Witness—I dont think so.

The Coroner—I don't care if the whole of the parish of Mitchelstown were under the Plan of Campaign. You are attempting to throw an imputation upon the whole of this jury.

Mr. Morphy—I am not throwing any imputation on the jury ; I am only extracting facts.

The Coroner—Then let us have no more of it. In point of respectability and industry you could not have a more intelligent jury. It is entirely in accordance with the whole attitude of the Crown Officials, from first to last, in the whole of these proceedings, that imputations should be cast upon jurors and upon the Court. In an interval of this Court, during an adjournment, a representative of the Crown had thought fit to refer to these proceedings as a "solemn farce."

Mr. Morphy—I hope you are not referring to me.

The Coroner—I am not.

INSPECTOR IRVIN AND GOVERNMENT-COUNSEL.

Constable Fenton was called and examined by District Inspector Irwin. A controversy arose as to the evidence given by the police constables regarding the allegation that District Inspector Irwin had given an order to fire on a particular man. Mr. Morphy having intervened

District Inspector Irwin said—Mr. Morphy takes a great interest in trying to fasten matters on me, and when you come to the County Inspector you seem not to act that way at all.

Mr. Morphy—I don't want to impute anything to Mr. Irwin ; but he imputed false swearing to other policemen.

Mr. Harrington—They imputed it to each other.

Mr. Irwin—If I remained silent I suppose it would please you ?

After some further discussion District Inspector Irwin said—I think I am entitled to ask for whom Mr. Morphy appears ? Does he appear for me ?

Mr. Morphy—I am prepared to justify every act of Mr. Irwin that day.

District Inspector Irwin—A nice way you are going about it.

Mr. Morphy—I am not prepared to throw over all the other police for Mr. Irwin.

District Inspector Irwin—Yes ; but if any person is to be thrown over, I suppose I am to be the first put into the hole.

AN M. P. IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

Amongst the witnesses, was Mr. Thos. J. Condon, M.P., who gave evidence to the effect that the attack by the police had been unprovoked. He was cross-examined by Mr. Morphy as follows :

Might I ask you what you were doing here ? I was on business. (Laughter.)

What sort of business ? Political business. (Renewed laughter.)

What sort of political business ? I don't know that I ought to tell you.

Do you decline to tell me ? Most certainly.

Mr. Morphy—I am not going to ask for a warrant ; but, I will ask you, Mr. Coroner, to take a note that the witness refuses to answer.

The Coroner said he would do so.

Cross-examination continued—Were you here at all in connection with the Plan of Campaign ?

Mr. Harrington objected to the question on the ground that the answer might subject the witness to criminal proceedings.

Mr. Morphy (to witness)—Do you refuse to answer on the ground that it would criminate you ? A—I will not give any reasons.

Several jurors complained that this line of cross-examination was a waste of time, of which they had sufficient already. They did not consider that the Plan of Campaign had anything to do with the deaths they were inquiring into.

Mr Morphy—In my opinion, it has a great deal to [illegible]

Mr Harrington—Take the opinion of the English newspapers on it.

The Coroner ruled that the question need not be answered.

Mr Morphy (to witness)—Up to the present time, have you received any money from tenants on the Kingston estate? (Loud laughter in Court.)

Mr Harrington—I ask, what has this to do with the subject of this inquiry ? I hope this Court will not be turned into a secret inquisition under the Crimes Act.

The Coroner—I cannot allow matters of that kind to go into the depositions.

Mr Morphy—Did you get any money from them in connection with the Plan of Campaign ?

The Witness—I decline to answer.

The Coroner—Do you mean to put the question with the view of testing the creditibility of the witness ?

Mr. Morphy—Certainly, it is all part of the same system.

The Coroner—I cannot assume bankruptcy jurisdiction here.

Mr. Morphy—Did you organise this demonstration on the 9th ?

Witness—No. I think chairmen of the contingents did when they came near the town.

Mr. Morphy—Are you, sir, and have you been since last January, a paid organiser of the National League in Mitchelstown?

Witness—I am not.

Mr. Harrington—The National League has no paid organizers, and never had.

Mr. Morphy—What business are you in in Clommel?

The Witness—Cattle-dealer and butcher.

SCENE BETWEEN MR. MORPHY AND MR. HARRINGTON.

Mr. Morphy then proceeded to address the jury on the evidence. He disclaimed any intention of offering any argument or observation to any member of the jury who was concerned in the transaction on the 9th September on the square at Mitchelstown. It was, he said, an indecent thing of any man who knew that he had been connected with that conflict in any way to allow himself to be sworn on the jury.

The Coroner—The juror denied it upon his oath.

Mr. Morphy—Or any member of the jury who knew beforehand that an attack was to be made on the police on the 9th of September, or to a member of the jury who declared that he was in the hands of Mr. Harrington. That gentleman is the foreman——

Mr Harrington—I must characterise that as the grossest piece of scoundrelism I ever heard.

Counsel then reviewed the evidence at length, and concluded with a strong reference to what he characterised as the shameful exhibition which Mr. Harrington made during the progress of the inquiry.

The Coroner said it was his duty to protect Mr. Harrington from the gross attack of Mr. Morphy upon a professional brother.

Mr. Morphy continued his reference to the conduct of Mr. Harrington, and a scene of great animation followed.

Mr. Harrington replied to Mr. Morphy's strictures. So far as Mr. Morphy himself was concerned, he did not care for his opinion of his conduct and the manner in which he conducted the inquiry, but he should not allow it to go to the public, for whom it was intended, with a political object, that he had done anything but his bare duty. He had to adopt the attitude he did towards the police witnesses, because he knew they were not swearing the truth ; and if the Irish bar of late years lacked the independence to speak out boldly on matters like the subjects of this inquiry, so much the worse for its members. There were few members of the Irish bar, unfortunately, at present who were not willing to prostitute themselves to any depth for the Government of the day in order to receive any consideration from that Government. If he had not the good fortune to win the approval of the majority of the Irish bar or of the benchers who governed it, he preferred to have the approval of the majority of his fellow-countrymen, as he knew he had. His task on the following day would be to show that Inspector Brownrigg, who should be a model of uprightness and good example to the men under his control, had lost his head upon that fatal day, and that he swore every way in order to clear himself of the responsibility which attached to him.

District-Inspector Irwin then addressed the coroner and jury. He said, though Mr. Morphy was counsel for the police he had from the commencement endeavoured to lay a heavy hand upon him with the view of exculpating the County Inspector from responsibility which devolved upon him on the occasion.

VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER.

On Wednesday, after an encounter between the Coroner and Mr. Morphy, counsel for the police, Mr. Harrington, addressed the jury. He asked the jury to come to the conclusion that the interruption of the meeting and the riot that followed it were as calmly planned by Brownrigg for the purpose and with the object that resulted, as if the jurors had been looking at him opening his map and laying down his case and scheme of operation. Mr. Harrington, in conclusion, said, he regarded it as one of the proudest acts of his life that he had dragged to the light of day an official like County Inspector Brownrigg, and the manner in which swearing ran through the police system.

The Coroner said the jury would have to consider whether firing was justifiable or not. If they were satisfied it was not, and the policemen acted under an order to fire, the persons giving the order would be responsible, and also the persons acting on it. It would be for them to say whether the County Inspector gave the order upon which the police fired, or whether it was the District Inspector who gave it. No unjustifiable order could shelter any man who, acting on it, took away human life.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at seven o'clock. At half-past eight o'clock, the Coroner having sent a messenger to the jury-room to ascertain if they had come to any decision, it was announced that they had agreed on a verdict. The Coroner then repaired to the room in which the jury where assembled for the purpose of putting it in legal form. At half-past nine o'clock the Coroner and jury returned into Court, and the jurors, in answer to the Coroner, said they had agreed to their verdict in the case of the three men who had been shot. The jurors were unanimous in their verdict, and all of them had signed, with the exception of two—Messrs. Hannahan and Fox—against whom imputations had been made by counsel for the police. The jury found County Inspector Quinn John Brownrigg, Sergeant William Kirwan, Constable Patrick Gavin, Constable Doran, Sergeant James Ryder, and Constable Peter Brenan guilty of wilful murder of the three men who had been shot.

Mr Harrington applied that the Coroner should issue warrants for the arrest of the incriminated policemen.

Mr Morphy objected, and considered that the verdict of the jury was null and void, inasmuch as when they retired they had not been, as the Act of Parliament required, placed in charge of a sworn officer.

The Coroner overruled the objection, pointing out that he had adopted the usual course, namely, placing a head constable in charge of the jury, though not sworn. It was only necessary to place sworn constables in charge of the jury when the latter were locked up for the night. He intimated his intention of acceding to Mr Harrington's application.

The committal warrants for the arrest of the County Inspector and the constables named in the verdict were then issued for execution to the local police.

THE SORROWS OF AN ILLUSTRATOR.

An artist, who appears to be actively engaged in contributing to the illustrated papers, is confiding to the readers of the Photographic News the secret of the troubles and vexations inflicted on his fraternity by the necessity of "hunting after portraits." Of course, materials for likenesses of great and famous personages are always to be had for the asking at the shops which deal in photographs ; but even here the matter is not so simple as might be supposed. Leech and Tenniel in their day had but to fix a type in the public eye, and thenceforth it passed current in endless reproductions. Brougham's plaid trousers were almost as good for the purpose as his altogether remarkable nose, and with O'Connell's full-moon-like face and twinkling eyes the public were always satisfied. To some extent this still applies, for people are not content without a heightened presentment of the Chamberlain eye-glass, the Randolph Churchill moustache, the Bradlaugh upper lip, and so forth. On the other hand, we live in photographic times, when everybody is more or less familiar with the faces of celebrities ; hence the poor artist must somehow reconcile these conditions with a decent regard to the latest characteristics of his hero. Ugliness, we are reminded, is easier to draw and easier for the public to remember. Mr. Parnell's regular features are a great embarrassment ; still more his vexatious habit of altering the cut of his beard and hair. This leads to a disclosure of the secret why in the height of the Parliamentary struggle about Home Rule the illustrators generally pitched on Mr. Biggar as the typical personage. It was because Mr. Biggar's irregularity of feature and peculiarity of shoulder made him so easily recognisable. But the greatest sorrow of all to the illustrator who has to sketch public men is, it appears, the suddenness with which comparatively obscure personages will from time to time [illegible] into celebrity. The Soudan campaign was a part[illegible] way. No one could at that p[illegible] suddenly come to the front ; [illegible] that whoever he was he had b[illegible] to leave for the seat of [illegible] portrait taken. In that cas[illegible] but to besiege relatives for [illegible] visits, and even the bribing [illegible] glance at the family album [illegible] mistress of the house figure[illegible] which had occasionally to be [illegible] told after a [illegible] when that fortunate you[illegible] forked" from oblivion and [illegible] "annum"—the uncourteous [illegible] eloquent testimony to the g[illegible] exasperation—as the affianced [illegible] princess, was "something unprecedented."

A PESTILENT INSECT.

M. Paul Berthaud, a Frenchman, who, in June and July last, made the journey from the Transvaal to Delagoa Bay, has given some interesting information concerning that plague of South Eastern Africa, the tsetse fly. At Leydenburg he was told that the dreaded insect now roamed over a much wider area of country than formerly, and that last season it had destroyed hundreds, if not thousands, of cattle. The persons who were accustomed to visit Delagoa Bay every year were panic-stricken, and Mr. Berthaud found it impossible to hire a waggon at Leydenburg. Ultimately a Berlin missionary took pity on the traveller, and with the assistance of some Christian natives provided him with a waggon and a team of oxen. On the way M. Berthaud met an Englishman named Sanderson—a great hunter—who told him that when he made the journey to the coast he was so certain to loose his cattle that he always took with him his old oxen whom he could more readily spare than the younger ones. After all, M. Berthaud travelled through the infested country without suffering from any of the disasters which were predicted in the Transvaal. The explanation is that the tsetse fly follows game, especially buffaloes, and that as this has been an unusually dry season, both fly and game have fled from the lowlands to higher regions. It would be a great convenience to travellers if the pestilent insect could be induced no longer to haunt the road to Delagoa Bay.

A UNIVERSITY OATH.

Dr. Bain, the Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, has just procured the passing of a motion at his University Court in favour of the abolition of the graduation oath. It will probably be surprising to most readers to find that such a University oath is still in existence. It appears, however, that degrees conferred in public in Aberdeen involve the taking of an oath professing the Christian religion, and promising to requite the University in some way or other for the education received, in case circumstances are favourable to the students' observance of this covenant. Dr. Bain was extremely sceptical of the value of the oath, but Principal Geddes, on behalf of the Senatus, who will have to consider the anti-oath resolution of the University Court, was able to quote a testament in which a donation of 600l. annually to the University was accompanied by the explanation that the testator when he took his M. A. degree had taken a solemn oath to remember gratefully his Alma Mater by some proportionate benefaction if ever his worldly circumstances should admit of it. For the religious profession of the oath, however, not a word could be said, and the Senatus is therefore formally to be called upon to consider whether this relic of a bygone age should not be promptly abolished.

The Madras Habour Trust Board, in reply to a protest made by the Madras Railway authorities against the very high rate of godown rent charged by the Board on all heavy machinery, rails, &c., not removed from the inner end of the pier within three days after the clearance of the vessel by which they were imported, have intimated that the demurrage rates, after much discussion, were fixed at what they are at present, so that they may be sufficiently deterrent, to induce consigners to remove their goods sharp ; that similar objections were raised by the Port Storekeeper, State Railways ; and that the facilities of cranes and sidings now offered should remove all difficulty towards removing cargo within the time fixed.

The inauguration ceremony of a female college was held at the new premises in Pangim, on the 18th October, in presence of a distinguished assembly, including his Grace the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa, the Bishop of Cochin, the Chief Justice, and the Chief Secretary to the Government. The college is supported by the *Santa Casa de Misericordia.* There are only 47 pupils at present, and they are under the charge of three European sisters. Three more are shortly expected to arrive from Portugal to join the establishment, when English and French will be taught. The institution will supply one of the greatest wants the advocates of female education have experienced in Goa by avoiding the necessity of sending away young girls to be educated in British India.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

XMAS CARDS! 'XMAS CARDS!! Our New Stock for this year just to hand, and are priced from a Pice each, or a nice assortment of 10 for Annas 6 only. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FRESH APPLES and GRAPES.—Apples, at 6 As. per Dozen; Grapes at 10 As. per lb. At P. CASSANELLO & Co., 40, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE at CRAWFORD and Co.'s Auction, TO-DAY, Handsome carriages, horses, and Pegu Pony, by order of the Executors of the late Mr. GOUULDASS GOVINDJEE.

WANTED, a Second-hand BILLIARD TABLE, complete, in good order. State price and particulars. TEMULJEE FRAMJEE, Commission Agent, Ahmedabad.

MLLES. J & H KRAUS, 20, Church Gate Street,—Have just received a large assortment of BONNETS and HATS, of the Latest Fashion, and Birds, for Evening Parties and Balls.

THE SALE of PLANTS, (Now on View) belonging to Mr. Douglas, will begin at 7 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant. The Ferns and Orchids will be sold between 7-30 and 8-30.

WANTED, for the Bhownagar-Gondal Railway School, a Certificated MISTRESS. Salary Rs 75 per month, with Free House. Apply PRESIDENT, School Committee, Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I have stayed in the Hotel, and have great pleasure in stating that I have never lodged so comfortably before in many Hotels I have stayed at in Bombay. The Proprietors and their Servants seemed anxious to do all in their power to make Lodgers comfortable in every way. A very good Table is kept, and the Charges extremely Moderate. Proprietors are particularly obliging and courteous gentlemen.—Sd. H. B. J., Colonel, Staff Corps.

TOWNSEND'S FELT HELMETS, Rs. 5 each. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Liquidation Sale, Church Gate Street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS
5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

AIR-GUNS, complete with Case, Ammunition, Darts, Pinctures and Ramrod, at Rs. 40. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, of Best Coventry Make, latest Designs and Improvements. Good, strong and durable.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

LADIES' PURSES, LADIES' COMPANIONS, Fans, &c., Inkstands, Writing Cases, &c. PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

N. PETERSON and Co., Manufacturers of Gem-de-Javas and other Specialities of Indian Cigars. Samples and lists on application.—TRICHINOPOLY.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

KEROSINE, SNOWFLAKE, 150° TEST, in fine condition, for sale in suitable quantities at [illegible]RAM EBRAHIM & Co.'s, Gunpowder Bunder and Khoja Mohulla.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No Commission charged. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars. Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should not be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, RUGS and WRAPPERS, in Neat and Bold Checks, Tartans, Fawn and other Colors, Rug Straps, &c., a large selection at Moderate Prices. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large [illegible] Brooches, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

IF YOU WANT DIAMONDS, RUBIES, Pearls, Sapphires, Cat's-eyes, &c., go to S. and J. KHAN, of 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, and you will get the cheapest and the best things for your money.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

JEWELLERY CASKET, containing Soap, Brush, Saw-dust and Chamois Skin, for cleaning Jewellery of every description, in a strong neat Morocco covered Box, Rs. 6.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

RIVERSIDE, Medium size, Campaign Lever Watches, at Rs. 16-8, are unequalled by any nickel Silver cased Watch sold in India, however high the Price advertised. Address "G. A. CHARPIE & Co.," Agent, Bombay and Calcutta.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

TO LET, Airy and Commodious, 1st and 2nd Floors, House No. 48, 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for European reidence or offices. For particulars apply to Mr. SORABJI HORMUSJI BATTLIWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazaar, Fort.

LANOWLEE.—Visitors to this Hill Station can have Comfortable Board and Accommodation with Home Comforts in a good Private House with a European Lady. For Terms, &c., Apply to Mrs. FORWARD, Lanowlee.

JUST UNPACKED, a large assortment of MASONIC APRONS, at very moderate prices. Have an inspection before purchasing elsewhere.—HAJI EBRAHIM BROTHERS, No. 1, Opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-8; Postage, 4 annas.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved Rs. 6-8.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF STORE GODOWNS Nos. 145 AND 146 IN H. M.'S DOCKYARD, FORT.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p. m., on the premises wooden store godowns, Nos. 145 and 146 in the H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, Nov. 7, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadows Street, Fort, behind the Oriental Bank, the surplus stock-in-trade of the late Theodore Knaust, consisting of single and double wick table, hanging and wall lamps of various kinds, large and small size cooking stoves, enamelled ware of different sorts, toilet sets, flower vases and many other sundry articles too numerous to describe.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of horses, E B dog-cart, English saddle and harness, &c., No. 19 A Marine Lines.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction (if not previously disposed of by private sale) at No. 19 A Marine Lines, in the bungalow of Mr. Montgommery, the property of J L WARDEN, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

A bay waler gelding, very good dog-cart horse and broken to saddle, 15 hands, age 7 off, believed to be sound.

A chesnut waler mare, perfect lady's horse, 15 hands 6 years old, believed to be sound.

A light London, built 4-wheel dog-cart, three sets of English harness.

A gentleman saddle and bridle and a lady's double bridle.

The above are now on view at the abovementioned place.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, a collection of very rare and choice plants, such as orchids, palms, bigonias, crotons, ferns, roses, &c., &c., the property of CHARLES DOUGLASS, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the Plants are on view.

N.B.—The ferns and orchids will be sold between 7-30 and 8-30 a.m.

AUCTION SALE of choice and rare plants at the G. I. P. Railway Byculla Station.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, such as crotons palms, bigonias, fern, roses, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. BAKER, Station Master.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SUIT No. 45-1886.
RAGOWJEE ANANDJEE and others.
vs.
VALLABHDAS HURJEEWANDASS and others.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above suit and under order, dated the 18th day of Nov., 1886, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the defendant Vallabhdass Hurjeewandass, the following gold and silver ornaments, consisting of pearl bangles, pearl necklace, sacklas, gugras, baidhari, earrings, putli, kanthy, chains, vank, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 496, Naigaum Road, Naigaum, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a strong chesnut pony, very quiet, a strong pony cart, set of brass mounted single harness, &c., &c, the property lately belonging to Mr. HENRY STEAD.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Nov. 7, 1887.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

- A. 114-35—The Privy Council—A. V. Dicey, B. C. L.
  - 60-20—Present Day Tracts—Sir W. Muir, and others.
  - 79-26—Grosvenor Notes, 1883-87—Edtd. by H. Blackburn.
- B. 84-29—The City of Sarras—U. A. Taylor.
  - 63-26—Daisies and Buttercups—Mrs. J. H. Riddell.
  - 65-25—The Trumpet—Major J. Hardy.
  - 93-15—King Solomon's Mines—H. R. Haggard (duplicatefor immediate issue).
- C. 25-52—Trade and Navigation, Bombay Presidency, 1886-87.
- D. 32-8—Law Reports, Allahabad, Vol. 9, Pt. 10, 1887.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION,
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK,
STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving he superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

AT last evening's quotation of 103⅝ Consols in London were ⅛ per cent. higher. According to Reuter's message Silver was unaltered in value at 43⅞d. per oz; but we hear that the price comes lower through private channels, and, confirmatory of this, we note that Rupee Securities were down ⅛ per cent. at £69⅞ for Fours, and £71⅞ for 4½ per cents. Indian Sterling Loans was unchanged at 102½; and French Rentes in Paris were still quoted at 107½.

Advices from Mincing Lane make Linseed flat at previous rates, and Rapeseed quiet and unchanged; but Poppy Seed, at the quotation of 41s. was 1s. 6d. per quarter dearer. Coffee continued flat, and Mid-Plantation was 1s. and Mid-Mysore 2s. lower, at 91s. and 92s. per cwt. respectively.

The wheat market was quieter, but the only change reported is in Club No. 2, which had declined 3d. per quarter to arrive by either route. The total wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was estimated at 1,440,000 quarters, which shows an increase of 30,000 quarters compared with the figures given last week.

In Liverpool the Cotton market closed quiet on Friday, the total sales showing the same figures as the previous day at 10,000 bales, and Surats the same proportion of 2,000 bales. The price of spot Mid-Uplands declined 1-16, say to 5½d. per lb., and in American Arrivals there was a drop of 3-64d. per lb. in all positions excepting the most distant, in which the decline was only 1-32d. per lb. Prices of East Indian Cotton come unaltered with the exception of those for "Fully Good" and "Good" Bengals and "Good" Westerns, in which we notice an advance of 1-16d. per lb. To-day the market has been firm, though the sales only sum up 7,000 bales, including 800 Surats; and American Arrivals recovered 1-32d. of the previous day's fall.

A less active week in the staple in Liverpool is disclosed by Reuter's weekly summary, the total sales, at 63,000 bales, being 20,000 bales less than the previous six business days; but the trade took a larger proportion than last week at 53,000 bales. Of Surats the trade took 3,000 bales out of a total of 8,000 bales sold, against 13,000 bales placed the week before. The Liverpool general stock had decreased by 6,000 bales, and that of Surats was 10,000 bales less. The week's Imports, at 91,000 bales, had been 12,000 bales less than in the previous week. The total visible supply as estimated yesterday at 2,210,000 bales had thus increased since the previous Friday by 180,000 bales; but of Surats there were 14,000 bales less in sight at 367,000 bales than were visible a week ago.

In New York the spot price declined 1-16 cent yesterday, while Futures, for March, remained unaltered. To-day the former more than recovered the fall, being quoted ⅛ higher at 9 11-16 cents, and Futures have moved up 23 points, say to 10·03 cents. As we are nearing the date of the publication of the Bureau Crop report, it may well be that unfavourable anticipations of its tenor are affecting the markets or that speculators are making a handle of rumours to that effect, and of an expected rapid falling off in Receipts at the Ports, to bull the market. Meantime the receipts at the U. S. Ports on Friday were 49,000 bales, against 6,000 bales less in the two previous years: to-day they are put down at 41,000 bales, or 4,000 bales less than the year before, but 12,000 bales greater than in 1885. For the week the total receipts have been 286,000 bales, or 15,000 bales and 12,000 bales heavier than in the two previous years respectively. The stock at the Ports had increased during the week by 61,000 bales, and in the interior by 66,000 bales.

It will be seen from the subjoined comparative statement, that the total Receipts at the American Ports from the commencement of the new season to yesterday afternoon show an increase of 421,000 bales, as against last year's figures for the same period, and 369,000 bales for the year before. The stock at the Ports was also rather heavier than at this time last year, although the Exports to Great Britain have been 68,000 bales greater, and to the Continent not [illegible] bales more. The Liverpool stock still shows an excess of 94,000 bales compared with last year's figures at the same time; and the total visible supply is only a little under 400,000 bales more than were in sight at this time a year ago. With these figures before us, and the quotation for mid-Uplands ⅛d. higher than it was in 1886 at the same date, it may appear questionable whether an advance in the price of the staple would be justified at present, although the action of speculators in view of a material reduction in the current crop estimate may initiate if it fail to sustain, an upward movement.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	286,000	271,000	274,000
" exports to U. K.	92,000	107,000	80,000
" " Continent	113,000	83,000	74,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,030,000	1,609,000	1,661,000
" exports to U. K. "	640,000	572,000	446,000
" " Cont. "	522,000	292,000	374,000
" Stock in the Ports"	674,000	663,000	690,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 4th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	2,390,000	1,993,770	2,019083
" " Surats	367,000	240,940	140,960

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1887	1886	1885
Stock in Liverpool	438,000	344,890	383,370
" London	37,000	16,000	18,000
American Afloat	250,000	295,000	175,000
East Indian "	17,000	22,000	8,000
	742,000	677,890	584,370
Price of Mid-Uplands	5½d.	5⅛d.	5 3-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4d.	3 13-16d.	4 7-16d.
Difference	1½d.	1 5-16d.	¾d.

In our local market there has been hardly anything doing to-day, and in addition to the usual Saturday dulness, there has been an indisposition on the part of dealers to make fresh contracts in view of the unseasonable rain which we have had here to-day, and which may have prevailed in some of the districts also. The only business reported is a contract for "Fully Good" Khangaum for February delivery at Rs. 203-4 per candy, and in old Cotton 100 bales of Compta at Rs. 160-2, and 50 bales Anjari at Rs 196 per candy.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.—There is no business of importance passing in any description; but the feeling is steady at our previous quotations, both for old stuff and in contracts for the new crop.

FREIGHTS.—The Clan Sinclair (s) has been berthed for Liverpool and has engaged about 2,000 tons of cargo, Seed at 11s. 9d., and measurement cargo at 13s. per ton. The Iron (s) has been taken up by speculators for February loading at 17s. for one port, or 17s. 6d. for two. We hear also that business has been done for Antwerp at 17s. for Seeds, February shipment.

EXCHANGE has been quiet and weak to-day, and few private Bills having been offered, buyers lowered their quotations, but without leading to much business, and our ready rates at closing are about the same as yesterday. Bank Telegraphic Transfers have been done at 1s. 4⅞ for February to April. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand. 1s. 4 11-16d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic...... 1s. 4 21-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight. 1s. 4 25-32d. "
Credits " " ... 1s. 4⅞d. "
Francs " " ... 1·78½. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has opened ⅛ lower this morning at 99½ per Fours for cash, and, in a weak market the rate drooped to 99 3-16 sellers the rate for this month's settlement being ⅛ per cent lower, 102½ is still quoted per 4½ per cent paper.

SHARES.—The market has shown more activity this afternoon, and, in most cases, the changes which we have to chronicle have been in favour of holders of Mill scrip. The Leopold Mill shares have advanced Rs. 3, the Abanii, Connaught, Coorla, and Howard and Bullough are Rs. 5 higher; the Empress and New Great Eastern have moved up Rs. 10; the Imperial Rs. 15; and the Bombay and Central India Rs. 40 per share. On the other hand there has been a decline of Rs. 5 in City of Bombay, Colaba Land and Mill, Ripon and Sivdeshi. In Press shares Mofussil and New Indian are Rs. 2½ up, and Bombay Rs. 5, and New Berar Rs. 7½ higher. Dhollera P. and G. are down Rs. 5; and Khangaum are quoted Rs. 20 lower. In miscellaneous shares Port Canning are Rs. 5 up; Bapty Brothers and Kemp and Company have advanced Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 respectively.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MELLING—November 5, at Colaba, the wife of S. F. Melling, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GUNION—CASSELS—November 5, at St. Stephen's Church, Bandora, by the Rev. E. S. Ball, Robert Hume Gunion, Principal, Samaldass College, Bhavnagar, to Lilian Eleonora, fourth daughter of the late Andrew Cassels, Esq.

DEATH.

LILAOOWALLA.—At Baharkote, opposite Dadyseth's, Atash Behram, Dorabji, youngest beloved son of Framji Bajanji Lilaoowalla. Funeral at 7 a.m., this (Monday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRIGHT—October 23, at Peshawar, the wife of William Bright, Postal Department, of a son.

HALKETT—November 1, at Lucknow, the wife of Major W G Craigie Halkett, Brigade-Major, of a daughter.

IGNATIO—October 31, at Calicut, the wife of Andrew E H Ignatio, of a son.

KEYWORTH—October 29, at Palamcottah, the wife of Edwin Keyworth, Esq. of a daughter.

ROBERTS—October 29, at Umballa, the wife of T Roberts, C S, Divisional Judge, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BURNE—SUMMERS—October 28, at Lucknow, by the Rev A C Pearson, Military Chaplain, Knightley Poyntz, Lieutenant, 4th Bengal Infantry (late of the Seaforth Highlanders), son of Newdigate Burne, Esq. of Hare Dene, Albury, Surrey, to Emmie Marion, daughter of the late J B Summers, Esq. of Rhosmor, Pembrokeshire.

EALES—COWAN—November 1, at Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore, by the Rev C P C Nugent, assisted by the Rev John Blank, M A. William John Eales, of Madras, to Margaret Cowan, fourth daughter of the late Captain Cowan.

DEATH.

WOOLTORTON—October 29, at Simla, Charles Ridge Wooltorton, Legislative Department, of erysipelas, aged 41 years and 7 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1887.

THE first thought that will occur to anyone who reads the account of the Bombay Theatres which we published on Saturday is that buildings of this kind should be brought under strict municipal supervision. The new Municipal Bill covers a very wide ground, and makes provision for an infinite variety of public necessities. Yet it is silent on this subject. There is, of course, a chapter of building regulations, the authors of which have certainly not been backward in asking for strict powers of supervision and control over structures that are building or are about to be built. But although the building regulations of the new bill occupy more than twenty sections, they make no specific provision for the safety of theatres and places of public assembly. Nor do other clauses of the Bill arm the authorities with such special powers as may be necessary for controlling the use of these buildings and guarding those who frequent them against surrounding dangers. The 352nd section, it is true, does in a general way provide that if any building is in a ruinous condition, or likely to fall, or "in any way dangerous to any persons occupying, resorting to, or passing by it," the Municipal Commissioner may call upon the owner or occupier to take such measures as are necessary for its safety. But the specific dangers which are associated with theatres and places of entertainment are not to be obviated by general directions of this kind. The recent disaster at the Exeter Theatre has recalled attention to the necessity of a more watchful supervision on the part of the local authorities, who having such control over the theatres as their licensing powers have given them, have still in more than one instance lamentably failed to use their powers for the protection of the public. If with something like a specific control the local authorities in England have done so little for the safety of the public, how much less may we not expect when the Municipal regulations ignore the special risks which attend upon the faulty construction of theatres, and [illegible] assume that buildings of this kind require no different supervision from other buildings? No general provision against dangerous structures will ensure the safety of some of the theatres which we described on Saturday. It would for instance be extremely difficult, we take it, if not impossible, for the Municipal Commissioner under the powers proposed to be conferred on him by the 352nd section of the new Bill to insist upon the widening of the narrow doors, the re-hanging of doors swinging inwards, or the increase of the means of egress, which our correspondent has indicated as urgently necessary in many if not most of the Bombay theatres. Still less, by virtue of any powers which the Municipality could derive under the Bill—if it pass—would it be possible to insist that such precautions are taken against fire as are taken in most theatres at home—not always, as we have seen, with great result. Yet we suppose that no one who has endeavoured to realize the meaning of the grave defects, structural and otherwise, which we have shown to exist in many of the local places of amusement would pretend that the state of things that has been described is one that a Municipality anxious for the public safety can long tolerate when once it has been brought to its notice.

It is no answer to warnings on such a subject as this that these places have, most of them, been in existence for years, and that thus far they have escaped accident. Rude awakenings often come to the security to which expression is given in answers of that kind. India has at one time and another made sad and heavy contributions to the roll of catastrophe to which the appalling episode at Exeter two months ago is the latest addition. It is not more than three years since a fire in a theatre in Tinnevelly had three hundred victims, and we are not at all sure that the calamity at the People's Park at Madras last year was brought about by conditions more obviously favourable to disaster than those which obtain in some of the Bombay theatres. Given, in fact, on the one hand, the People's Park as it was laid out on that occasion, and on the other hand a theatre with the doors opening inwards, or locked as some of them were when our correspondent visited them the other night, with the whole of the structure of wood, with drapery and inflammable material disposed in all directions, and lastly, with the "popular" parts of the house emptied through narrow, precipitous, and ricketty staircases, and it might be contended *à priori* that the local theatre was by far the more likely to be the scene of a terrible calamity. If we have escaped anything of the sort this should be a cause for thankfulness, but not for confidence. The two chief dangers to which indoor places of amusement are exposed are fire and panic, the latter often the accompaniment of fire, but as often as not the result of a quite fanciful apprehension of danger. For the most part the theatres of this city are as ill adapted for either emergency as it is possible to conceive. Some of the conditions are obviously favourable to fire. The air has free inlets on all hands, and if once a fire were to break out on the stage—almost invariably the starting point in a conflagration—its progress through the auditorium would be rapid. There is an abundance of experience and testimony on this point, and cautious theatrical managers have guarded against it by having their scenery made of tin or other non-inflammable material. A more effectual precaution still is an iron proscenium curtain, which can be lowered within thirty seconds of the outbreak of fire upon the stage, and which thus divides the house into two "fire-tight" compartments, the analogues of the water-tight compartments on a ship. In all the German theatres the use of this precaution is compulsory, paternal Governments in that most carefully governed country not being by any means above ensuring that the children of the Fatherland when they take their pleasures, shall do so in safety. In Paris iron gauze curtains have been used for some time, but since the fearful catastrophe at the Opera Comique this year the authorities have insisted upon the use of iron-plated curtains. This precaution, however, would be useless if gas, which is usually the cause of fire in places of public entertainment, were superseded by the electric light. But the world moves slowly in the direction of a universal employment of electricity for purposes of illumination, and in the meanwhile we shall have to reckon with gas, at all events in Bombay, as the sole illuminant for theatres, and to take account of all the incendiary possibilities which depend upon it.

That being so it is interesting to find that the recent catastrophe in England brought out a plentiful crop of suggestion for rendering fireproof the wood work and hangings of theatres. There are many solutions for which the property of protection against inflammability is claimed; but as a matter of sober practice it is not in these that we shall find a solutions of the problem. In Bombay we may fairly be content with such precautions as lie nearest at hand, and before going far afield in search of fanciful safeguards it will be well to see that ordinary measures of prudence are not neglected. We may well leave theatrical managers at home to experiment with patent solutions for making beams and flooring and rafters non-combustible, while we are looking after such commonplace matters as the provision of the necessary water-supply, with hose and buckets, for the Bombay theatres. It must have been a revelation to the public to learn from our columns on Saturday that in only one of them is a fire bucket visible, and that in none of them is there a stand pipe or hose, while hand grenades—which can be met with now on half the steamers that cross the ocean—were conspicuous by their absence. As to the chances of safety in panic, whether in a panic created by fire or otherwise, these are alarmingly small. It needs no lugubrious imagination to foresee what would happen in the theatre the gallery occupants of which under the influence of panic rushed out upon a balcony the floor of which, as our correspondent says, "quivered disagreeably when three abreast walked upon it," and then descended in two streams down a couple of steep staircases which amalgamate in one of the same width—or rather the same narrowness—as themselves. This mingling of streams under the influence, not of a panic, but of an ordinary crush, has before now been the cause of frightful disaster, one case of that kind being at a large theatre in Bristol eighteen years ago. For something of that kind we must be prepared so long as such a structural blunder as that described is tolerated. As for doors swinging inwards—and this seems to be almost the ordinary way of hanging them in the Bombay theatres—the great calamity at Sunderland five years ago in which two hundred children lost their lives, is a sufficiently terrible warning of the way in which this particular method of constructing a death trap may succeed. A dozen contingencies may cause a rush to the doors, and with these inward swinging doors the greater the pressure of the crowd seeking for escape the more hopeless the attempt is. This is a familiar truth of which there is no lack of painful illustrations. We trust that Bombay will not add to them, but that the authorities will be wise in time, and will avert the calamitous possibilities involved in a continuance of the present condition of the theatres in the native town. If their powers are not adequate to the necessities of the case there need be no delay in securing all that they need. At all events let the Municipality supplement our own inquiry by independent investigations of their own. We do not pretend to have covered the whole of the ground, but we believe that further inquiry would reveal a worse, certainly not a better, state of things than that revealed by our correspondent.

THE judgment of the Indore High Court on the Nimar conjugal rights case deserves to have a place amongst the answers to the circular in which the Government of India have endeavoured to ascertain what is native opinion upon the question of abolishing imprisonment as a means of enforcing decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights. An endeavour has been made during the controversy on this question to found on the law and practice of certain Native States a justification for this particular method of bringing unmarried wives, as it may be convenient to call them, into subjection to husbands whom they have never loved. The Penal Codes of Indore and Baroda, amongst others, have been cited with that object, and now that the former has been applied by interpreters as competent as any that the best tribunals of the Native States are likely to supply, we find that their interpretation is as repugnant to the uncompromisingly coercive view of the matter as was the judgment of Mr. Justice Pinhey in Rukhmabai's case. And there is more in the Indore judgment even than that. We find in it a specific recognition by a Hindu Court, interpreting the Hindu matrimonial law, of the element of consent. This is important considering the tribunal in which this recognition has been given, though a careful regard for the essential character of marriage in Hindu society would warn us against drawing too large deductions from it. The point of capital importance is that the judgment repudiates the principle of an absolute and indefeasible right on the husband's part to enforce the completion of a union repugnant or prejudicial to the other party to it. What we have been told is a sacred right, which no laches or deficiencies on the husband's part can abrogate or weaken, is pronounced by a competent Hindu Court, interpreting we repeat the Hindu Matrimonial Law, to be a right strictly conditioned by circumstances. The Indore Court recognized this in more ways than one—notably when it directed medical inquiry into the husband's mental state, for it should never be forgotten that one of the consequences which flow from the theory of absolute right on the husband's part is that idiocy is held by rigid commentators of the Hindu law in no wise to invalidate a marriage. The theory of absolute right moreover is rudely assailed in the Chief Justice's refusal to enforce cohabitation "merely because" the wife had gone through the forms of a marriage with him. That which, in the eyes of the conservative party, is of the essence of the thing, is here held to be little more than an incident, and this "merely because" is the most significant passage in the judgment. The champions of Rukhmabai will be under strong temptation to paraphrase many parts of this judgment, for the parallel between her case and that of the Indore wife is striking. Both were married without consent, and though the absence of consent is common to Hindu marriages the Indore Judge thought it worth while to give consideration to the fact when he was asked to compel a wife to submit to a husband chosen for her without regard to her wishes. Both alleged the incapacity of their husbands to maintain them; both raised objection to cohabitation on the ground of their husband's chronic ill health. Champa objected to live with a paralytic beggar; Rukhmabai raises an objection similar in kind, though to be just to Dadaji, it differs in degree. According to a view of the question which has found favour in Bombay the peculiar circumstances of Rukhmabai's case do not invalidate the husband's right which is absolute and sacred, so absolute and so sacred that men who used to be of light and leading in local Hindu society say "serve her right" when she is threatened with imprisonment for declining to live with a husband to whom and to whose surroundings she objects, whom she never consented to marry, and of whose ability to maintain her even if she could overcome her repugnance to him she has very reasonable doubt. According to the view of the Hindu Judges of Indore circumstances of this nature are what all civilized courts have to take into account, and when they are taken into account the Rukhmabai of Indore is held to be justified in her refusal. We commend this judgment to the notice of the Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, who will find in it something to warrant the belief that liberal legislation on this question would not lack influential support from the midst of the Hindu community itself.

THE Corporation having at the last two meetings removed the somewhat formidable obstacles which stood in the way, will this afternoon proceed to the consideration of Sir Henry Morland's proposal for asking the Government to sanction the erection of Municipal offices on the Cathedral School Site. The idea has for the last three weeks been the subject of informal discussion—if of one sided discussion the fault is with those who do not favour it, since they have been singularly careful not to let the public know what their case is. We shall learn it to-day no doubt; but meantime the public have seen in the silence of the opponents of the scheme an excuse for the belief that there is not much to be said against it. Those who last year voted against the Oval site will find in the fact that it is still unbuilt upon, and that the Government object to its being for the present built upon, a new reason for this objection, and we take it that the opposition to that site is at least as strong to-day as it was in June 1886. Those again who have turned to the Central Press Building, as a proper and convenient location for the Municipality and its officers, have done the Chairman's project a good turn by strengthening his contention that the Oval site is a site rather to avoid than to build on. But it can scarcely be said that the battle of the sites is between the High School and the Central Press Building. There is, as we indicated on Saturday, a much better use to which the latter can be put if we are disposed to make it the home of the Technical and Economic Museum which may well grow out of the Ripon Memorial Fund. The choice lies between an early location of the Municipality in a building which, as the sketch we published the other day indicated, may at an outlay of six lakhs be made one of great beauty and worthy of the city; and its location in what to-day it would not be rash to speak of as a castle in the air, the cost of which no one would care to estimate, for it would have to be part of a general design whose character Government would determine, leaving little liberty of choice to the Corporation in regard either to structure or design. If they should decide to adhere to the Oval site they would neither know when they would be able to build, what they would be able to build,—or at what cost they would be called upon to build, a triple uncertainty which a body of prudent men, we apprehend, would prefer to avoid. We take it that there must be a considerable body of opinion—perhaps a preponderating body—to whom the advantage of abandoning what is virtually a suburban site for a central one and nearer to the native town will [illegible] decidedly worth having. The question, we believe will be keenly contested, and it will be interesting to learn what answer is available to the undoubtedly strong case which Sir Henry Morland and his supporters will be able to present.

THE passing of the Bombay Gambling Act Amendment Bill has already had the desired effect in Salsette. The gaming houses at Chimbore, we are informed, have been done away with, and the vehicles, in which gamesters were conveyed from Coorla station, were disposed of last week in Bombay.

A LETTER from the British Consul at Jeddah to the Political Resident at Aden reports that the Mecca pilgrimage has terminated without any outbreak of cholera or other epidemic disease, and that the public health is excellent.

A REMARKABLE tiger story comes from Nagar Avely. It is said that a man-eater entered a house in the village of Duary and killed and devoured a man who was asleep there.

THE *Catholic Examiner* says that his Grace the Archbishop will leave for Karachi to-day, and that he will be absent from Bombay till towards the close of next week.

IT is rumoured that the young Maharajah of Kolhapur intends to go to England and that Colonel Reeves will act as his Highness's guardian during his tour.

THE Viceroy and party left Simla at nine on Thursday morning. The Volunteers supplied the guard-of-honour at the Viceregal Lodge, and the Goorkhas on the Chaura Maidan.

THE Commander-in-Chief, Lady Roberts and Staff arrived at Rohri on Thursday morning, and were received by Major Lightfoot and a guard-of-honour of Volunteers. The party made a short trip by steamer to have a view of the bridge works, and left for Sibi soon after mid-day.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY leaves Darjeeling to-day, and staying at Kalimpong on the 9th, Silligoree on the 10th, will reach Calcutta on the 11th instant.

THE annual report of the Government Telegraph Department may be expected in the course of a few days. It shows good progress all along the line.

DR. BURGESS, Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India, who has been on duty in Simla for the past month, has just left on tour. The proposals for the reorganization of the department have been referred for the opinion of the Local Governments, and they may probably be finally decided on during the Calcutta season.

THE rewards to the Commanders in the Burma campaign will not come in the usual form of "donation batta," but as "gratuity." The sums that have been sanctioned on this account are, it is stated, as follows:—To the Commander-in-Chief Sir Frederick Roberts, Rs. 19,000; to Sir Charles Arbuthnot and to the estate of the late Sir Herbert Macpherson, Rs. 9,576 each; and to Major-General Sir G. White, Rs. 6,688.

THE dacoit Tantia is again to the fore. His last public appearance was on the afternoon of the 27th October, when, with a body of five men, he raided the village of Phokar in the Nimar district, seized two women who had incurred the displeasure of a member of his band, had them dragged through the village into the adjoining jungle, where the nose of one of them was removed. It is the old story. These half-dozen men were for two or three hours in the middle of a village of some four hundred persons not one of whom would lift a hand in self-defence, or send for the police till the dacoits had taken their departure.

THE Kashmir Durbar intend to start horse and mule-breeding; a thorough-bred English stallion and two donkeys have been selected from the depot at Babugarh for them. Mule-breeding is to be tried in the Berars: two donkeys from the above depot are to be sent down at once.

DURING the month of October 1887, 43,594 persons visited the Indian Museum. Of natives there were 32,518 males and 10,113 females; and of Europeans 757 males and 206 females. The daily average number of visitors for the 23 days on which the museum was open to the general public was 1,894.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLAHABAD SECRETARIAT BURNED DOWN.

GREAT DAMAGE TO RECORDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

At two o'clock this morning the Government Secretariat here was discovered to be in flames. All the Civil officers, and English and Native troops were soon present, but no water was obtainable.

The fire was in the central portion of the building, and all that could be done was to strip and empty the wings.

The fire burnt itself out by seven o'clock, but immense damage is done to records and furniture, both by fire and by throwing them from the upper stories.

The Public Works and Financial portions of the Secretariat and the record rooms are entirely destroyed, and many other departments much damaged.

The fire did not spread to the other public buildings near. The fire must have been the work of incendiaries, as it broke out in two places at once. The persons implicated in the late examination frauds are suspected.

The Lieutenant Governor is at Lucknow, but arrives here on the 10th.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

The Secretariat at Allahabad was the scene of a disastrous conflagration this morning. The place was discovered to be on fire between one an two o'clock and every effort was made to check the flames with the Government Press, Railway, and Military fire engines; the water supply was, however, altogether inadequate; and it is doubtful whether a mastery would have beeu obtained over the elements even if there had been no fault in this respect.

Despite tremendous endeavours made to save the contents of the building, all the records in the Miscellaneous, Revenue, Public Works and Buildings, and Financial Department were totally destroyed, and it is believed that the loss is irreparable. It is certainly so in regard to a great many papers, some of which are dated a century back, whils there were many important documents concerning the Mutiny.

The new Council Chamber was completely demolished, as were most of the rooms in the building.

The roof began falling in shortly after eight, and portions have been coming down all day. The strong stone walls also show signs of collapsing in some places.

Both the local papers speak of the loss sustained by the destruction of the records.

Sir Alfred Lyall comes here from Allahabad immediately, probably by special train.

There is a concensus of opinion that the fire is he work of incendiaries, in some way connected with the examination frauds.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AFFAIRS IN ULULAND.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Nov. 4.

Latest intelligence regarding the disaffection in Zululand states that Undabuko met Sir Arthur Havelock at Ekowe, and denied that he had any relations with the Boers.

Dinizulu was not present at this interview.

It is reported that a skirmish with some of Dinizulu's men has already taken place, when three soldiers were killed.

WARRANT AGAINST AN M. P.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Mr. Coxe, Member for East Clare, not having appeared at Ennis in obedience to a summons, a warrant for his apprehension has been issued.

MR. BALFOUR ON MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECHES.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, speaking yesterday at Birmingham, denounced as shameful the speeches that Mr. Gladstone has recently been making at Nottingham, and declared they were delivered with the set purpose and intention of frustrating the efforts of the Government to bring about a restoration of order. He added that they palliated crime and incited the people to commit illegal acts. Nevertheless, the Government were fully resolved to pursue the in present policy, and would undoubtedly triumph in the end.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN LONDON.

Owing to the persistent delivery of seditious speeches to crowds of unemployed and others in Trafalgar Square, the police have at last intervened, and yesterday they dispersed the crowds that had assembled, and arrested the principal speakers.

Nov. 6.

Allman, who has been the ringleader of the meetings of the unemployed in Trafalgar Square, has been arrested by the police.

JUBILEE BANQUET TO THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

A banquet was given last night by the most distinguished and notable officers of the British Army to celebrate the Military Jubilee of Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, who was appointed Colonel on 3rd November 1837, and has been Commander-in-Chief for 31 years.

Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was also present at the banquet.

Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Army by Royal letters patent on the occasion of the celebration of H. R. H's. Military Jubilee.

NEW P. AND O. SERVICE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The P. and O. S. N. Company have advertised that they are opening a fortnightly line of steamers to run from Naples to Bombay, commencing from 1st December.

The steamers on this line will be timed to connect at Suez with all the Company's Indian, China and Australian services.

This new service will in no way interfere with the existing service *via* Brindisi.

THE EMIN PASHA RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The latest news received from Mr. Stanley is dated 8th August. The expedition is advancing in a direct line for the Albert Nyanza Lake. Mr. Stanley hoped to be in communication with Emin Pasha by the fifteenth.

The expedition is somewhat worn out and wearied by long marches and hardships, and had begun to straggle.

The natives have shown themselves very friendly towards the expedition.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The Currency Commission has been re-assembled.

THE HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.

The Official Bulletin states that the Emperor William is regaining his health, but slowly.

His medical attendants enjoin the greatest care to be taken to avoid a relapse.

THE FRENCH MILITARY SCANDALS.

PARIS, Nov. 5.

The Chamber of Deputies has carried by a large majority a vote that the enquiry ordered to be made into the decorations scandals should be carried back over the past ten years.

The vote was opposed by the Government, but was not made a Cabinet question.

COUNT KALNOKY ON THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

VIENNA, Nov. 5.

Count Kalnoky, speaking in the Hungarian Delegations, said he hoped that foreign intervention in Bulgarian affairs had now been finally averted.

The Triple Alliance and the identity of the aims of England therewith, contribute greatly towards the preservation of peace.

Count Kalnoky, continuing, said that Austria would now strive more than ever to induce Russia to join in the efforts being made by the Central Powers to maintain peace in Europe.

THE VICEROY ON A SHIKARING EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, Nov. 5.

The Viceroy and party, accompanied by the Rajah of Kapurthala, drove out this morning after breakfast about ten miles towards the Sultanpore jungle, where a large number of elephants were in readiness. The party had a splendid day's shooting. The jungle was full of game, including nil-gai and black-buck, several of which were shot.

At luncheon the party were joined by Lady Dufferin and Mrs. Massy, who witnessed the sport during the afternoon.

The party did not return till after dark, when it was time for dinner.

RETURN OF LORD CONNEMARA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

H. E. the Governor arrived in Madras this morning, having completed a tour through the western and southern portions of the Presidency.

There was a large and representative gathering at the station to meet H. E. the Governor.

CLEVER THEFT OF THE MADRAS CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE BOX.

The Hon. Mr. Stokes, the Chief Secretary to Government, lost his office-box containing about Rs. 1,500. The box, it appears, was conveyed by mistake to Colonel Kenny Herbert's residence, and afterwards delivered to a person who stated that he had been sent for it.

THE HIGH PRIEST OF THE DECCAN AT AJMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, Nov. 6.

The *Tana* ceremony was performed with great eclat to-day by Sirdar Dustoor Khan Bahadur Dustoor Hoshang, in the presence of Dustoor Bymanjee, C.I.E., Mr. Pestonjee Kanga, and some Parsi ladies and gentlemen.

A grand dinner, in honor of the Venerable Dustoor is to take place here to-day. The worthy Doctor leaves to-morrow for Jeypore.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Bombay mails of the 21st ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta arrived here this morning, four days before due date.

SUEZ, Nov. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, outward bound for Bombay, left here this evening.

HONGKONG, Nov. 5.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 15th October last, arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, Nov. 6.

Mail steamer Hydaspes from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera 4

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight...	1s. 4 11-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..................	69½
4½ per cent. "	71¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes..............	107½
Bar Silver	43⅞

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	63,000	bales
" " " Surats.........	8,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton ...	91,000	"
" " " Surats ...	Nil.	
" Stock of Cotton	438,000	"
" " Surats................	126,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London...	37,000	"

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 6.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Elephant Point Penang cable interrupted.

An advertisement in the last number of the *Gazette of India* commences as follows:—"Contracts open.—Tenders will shortly be invited for the construction of batteries at the principal Indian harbours." Then follow the main items of the work for which estimates are required, and "Parties willing to tender for such works are requested to communicate with the Superintending Engineer, Defences of Western India, Bombay." This looks like business.

In the first quarter of the current year 708 books and pamphlets were received in the Bengal Library, of which 532 are classed as non-educational and 176 as educational.

Both the sons of the Amir of Kabul have gone on a hunting expedition, under the protection of a body-guard, in the vicinity of Kabul. The Amir detailed one hundred mounted horsemen to inform him of their health at intervals.

The Amir is enjoying good health in Kabul. The command of the army at Kabul is in the hands of Parwana Khan; and the duties of administration are carried out by Naib Sultan and Jan Mohamed Khan. The Amir busies himself in political matters, and is always thinking about Ayub Khan.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXPLORATION IN WESTERN INDIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

In the issue of this paper of Thursday, October 27th, there appeared a somewhat personal charge against the Archæological Department, which seems to require a word of remark. The hole and corner and perhaps not over-wise action of Government in committing to private individuals the excavation lately made at Elephanta is there taken advantage of to press on the public a matter already brought before the Public Service Commission, *viz.*:—That the Archæological Department should only "take rubbings and facsimiles of inscriptions" which "should be published" and "presented to all known scholars without exception." This *looks* wise; but who is to bear the cost? It is known to some at least that, about a year ago, Dr. Burgess modestly proposed to publish a selection of the facsimiles he receives, and distribute them to all Sanskrit colleges in India, and to Indian scholars. The Bombay Government has for many years made a much larger grant for Sanskrit MSS. than any other Government in India; so large, that in order to spend it, we send our Sanskrit Professors far beyond the limits of the Presidency and its dependencies, to Jeysulmeer and Jeypore and farther. Dr. Bühler, when in charge of it, realized that it was more than adequate, and allowed Dr. Burgess to request a portion of it for copying inscriptions and put it in Mr. Fleet's hands. This sum he asked to be continued for the publication of facsimiles; but it could no longer be spared. Government best knows why.

So much for publication. It is also complained that the Archæological Surveyor ought not to have the option of sending the inscriptions to whom he chooses. It is hard to see why. He can judge between scholars and charlatans; and when Government publishes the results, the learned will judge whether he has acted judiciously or not. He has never, so far as we know, run down native scholarship, and if native scholars do not receive a fair share of the inscriptions, it may possibly be as much their own blame as his. Some Europeans blame the natives for dilatoriness; and if they keep inscriptions for months without translating them, it may be expected that Dr. Burgess will wait till he gets the first set before he deprives the public of more.

Again, Government is most unjustly blamed for a very judicious rule. It has ordered that all inscriptions should be sent to the head of the Department: he thus becomes officially responsible for them, and the probability is they will be translated some day, at least they will be available at any time. If sent to private hands—like hundreds more in times past—they may never be heard of more.

Lastly, the Elephanta excavations do not redound to the praise of Government or private parties. What Archæologist of any professional experience would have allowed the figures to drop from the freshly exposed frieze before even careful note had been taken of them and of the mythology to which they belonged? Such an expert would have deserved the ridicule he would have received. The writer "wishes that a competent man, who appreciates the value of such antiquarian remains, had been present on the spot when the excavation was made." This is exactly what everybody else must also wish, and the wish would have been realized had Government had the wisdom not to yield to private impatience, but insist that the Archæological Survey was the only proper medium through which to execute such work.

It is not intended to defend all the arrangements of the Archæological Department: it has faults in its present organization. But let us expose real faults, not imaginary ones, or such as we cannot help to remedy.

MILITARY NEWS.

The move of the "A" Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, from Dinapore, has been suspended until further orders; the Battery proceeds into practice Camp at Anunpore.

The 16th Bengal Cavalry has proceeded to the Camp of Exercise at Lawrencepore, arrangements having been made to dispense with their services at Jullunder for the present.

Captain W. Faure-Field, of the Military Accounts Department, is about to proceed on furlough.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Davis, General List, Infantry, Commandant, 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry, intends retiring from the service in February next. Colonel K. D. Campbell, late of the 30th Punjab Infantry, will shortly retire from the service.

Private John Maloney, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for striking a Lance-Corporal, of the Gloster Regiment, with his fist in the face, and Private Patrick Kavanagh, of the same Corps, for kicking the Lance-Corporal in the stomach, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, six of which were remitted by the confirming officer.

Colonel W. Jefferys, R.E., will retire from the service on the 11th instant.

The 2-1 London Division, R.A., leaves Deolali Depôt for Umballa on the 2nd November, where it will take over the mountain equipment from the 7-1 Northern Division, R.A., which marched from Jutogh on the 24th October for Umballa. The 2-1 London proceeds *via* Mhow and Delhi and cannot reach Umballa prior to the 10th or 11th instant.

It has been decided that the two companies, of the 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, at Fatehgarh, are to rejoin regimental head-quarters at Meerut in time to take part in the divison manœuvres early in January, and be replaced, on the termination of the manœuvres, by two other companies of the same regiment, Fatehgarh being, during the interim, left without British infantry.

Apart from the 1st Battalion of the Cheshire Regiment, the undermentioned drafts are expected to arrive at Bombay in H. M.'s Indian Troopship Serapis on the 15th instant:—

	Offs.	*Men.*	*Stn.*
1st Cheshire Regiment.........	4	216	Rangoon.
1st Rifle Brigade	2	72	Myngyan.
2nd Northumberland Fusls...	0	108	R. Pindi.
1st East Surrey Regiment ...	2	67	Allahabad.

also three individual officers, nine ladies, 21 soldiers' wives and 38 children.

The first Battalion Cheshire Regiment will be transhipped at Bombay, and will be conveyed to Rangoon by the Indian Marine steamers Clive and Tenasserim. The drafts will be despatched to their destinations under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Bombay.

HONORARY AND OTHER RANK.

Non-combatant officers rank as follows for purposes of precedence and other advantages attaching to the corresponding military rank:—

As Major-General—Surgeon-General.

As Colonel—Deputy Surgeon-General.

AS LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Brigade-Surgeons, ranking among themselves according to their commissions as such.

Surgeon-Major after 20 years' service, or under 20 years' service if promoted for distinguished service in the field, and (in the case of an officer of the Indian Service) allowed to rank as Lieutenant-Colonel, under Article 2, Junior to all Brigade Surgeons.

Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon acting as Principal Veterinary Surgeon in India.

Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, but Junior of the rank, except for choice of quarters.

AS MAJOR.

Surgeon-Major under 20 years' service if not promoted for distinguished service in the field, and in the case of an officer of the Indian Service unless allowed to rank as Lieutenant-Colonel.

Veterinary Surgeon, 1st class, after 10 years' service as such, but Junior of the rank, except for choice of quarters.

Veterinary Surgeons promoted to the 1st class prior to 15th May 1883, as laid down in Article 3849, of the Royal Warrant, of 10th June 1884.

Paymaster with 10 years' service as such.

Senior Chaplain.

AS CAPTAIN.

Surgeon; Veterinary Surgeon, 1st class, under 10 years service as such.

Superintendent of Army Schools, if he has not already attained the rank of Captain.

INSPECTOR OF ARMY SCHOOLS.

Junior Chaplain; Quartermaster, after completing 10 years' commissioned service on full pay.

Ridingmaster, after completing 10 years' commissioned service on full pay.

Paymaster with less than 10 years' service as such.

AS LIEUTENANT.

Surgeon, on probation.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Quartermaster.

Ridingmaster.

Sub-Inspector of Army Schools.

Note.—A Sub Inspector of Army schools after 10 years' service, as such on full pay, may be granted the rank of Inspector of Army Schools.

THE ABKARI POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I observed in my first letter that the line of defence adopted by the Government of India to disprove the principal allegation of the Temperance Congress against its excise policy is far from convincing. No doubt, it was correct in contending that the Congress was in error when it took for granted that the Indian population was "universally abstemious," as if drinking of spirituous liquors was unknown among them before the advent of the British in the country. But this is not the main point at issue, which is, whether the excise policy of the Government of India has, or has not, encouraged the drink trade, and placed facilities before the people generally to take to the habit of drinking in order "to push on the trade and to get in a larger revenue," as alleged by Mr. Samuel Smith? The serious charge formulated by that honourable member against the Indian Government is, whether it is or it is not "guilty of the crime of pushing a trade for fiscal objects which is fast spreading the terrible evil of drinking and drunkenness throughout the country." No doubt the language of Mr. Smith is somewhat exaggerated, but for all that the fact of the increased prevalence of drinking cannot be gainsaid. It may absolutely be taken for granted that there is a considerable growth in the consumption of ardent spirits, despite the heavy excise duty levied. The Government of India has nowhere categorically denied in the dispatch that consumption is less now than what it was ten years ago. Whatever its boasted policy of order and security may be, it is certain that it has not enabled it to diminish the consumption of spirits. It may be, as somewhat vehemently asserted in the fourth paragraph, that "there is not the slightest reason to imagine that in the days of Native administration, when the signs of authority were few and far between, the Indian population refrained from indulgence in a practice which it requires the constant watchfulness of the British administration to prevent." What is it, then, that has baffled all the best attempts of the Indian Government, with its *pax Brittanica*, its reign of law and order, its most perfect system of excise administration, its cordon of watchfulness over Native States, its binding treaty with them, to check the consumption of ardent liquors? If the best of all possible governments, with all its appliances of humanitarianism and civilisation, has not been able to influence the populations subject to its sway, is it not rather pharisaical to disparage the administration of its predecessors in power, admittedly their inferiors in civilisation, in morality, and in political ethics? If such a Government as that of British India has failed to check the growing consumption of spirits among its subjects, is it not a mockery to declare in a public document (*vide* para. 10 of the memorandum appended to the dispatch) that its excise policy, stringent as it is, has been highly successful? Where is the evidence that "the various governments in India, in respect of their excise administration, have been extremely successful in combining a great improvement of the revenue with severe restrictions on the consumption of the liquor from which it is derived?" No doubt severe rules and an exorbitant taxation have been vastlyinstrumental in doubling the Imperial excise revenue in a few years, but can it be asserted that the Government has in a corresponding measure been able to attain the object which it has all along in view? The statistics submitted by the provincial governments are either imperfect or meagre. One fact alone seems to be prominently brought to the notice of the public, that there is a diminution in the number of licensed grogshops everywhere. But, as will be shown in the sequel, the mere diminution in number is no criterion whatever of the success of the various administrations in restricting consumption. The Bengal Government has furnished no information as to consumption. In the N. W. Provinces, the dispatch observes, there has been "a considerable increase of consumption," part of which is ascribed to the suppression of illicit manufacture and part to "the marked increase of material prosperity among the lower classes." The last assertion is rather a surprising one and needs strong corroboration. We are entirely sceptical that agricultural prosperity has all of a sudden increased among the lower classes in these provinces. In Burmah, they have nothing noteworthy to bring to notice. Evidently, they have not been able to cope with the problem which they have attempted to solve, notwithstanding the fact of stringent regulations and high taxation. There is nothing absolutely to be said about restriction of consumption in the other provinces. The Supreme Government, on a review of the papers submitted to them have been constrained to content themselves with the following vague statement. "Similar detailed information is given in the enclosures with reference to the Punjaub, Central Provinces, Assam and the minor provinces directly administered by the Government of India. In all of them it will be seen that the leading object of the administration is to impose restriction, as far as possible, upon consumption." The only part of the country where there is clear evidence of a fair diminution of consumption is Madras. Says the dispatch "the effect of the increase of duty has been to reduce the consumption from 1,200,000 gallons in 1883-84 to 1,000,000 gallons in 1885-86. It would, however, be premature to infer from the statistics for the past two years that the diminution would be maintained in future years. The excise regulations in Madras have only recently undergone change. The tendency everywhere is for a diminution during the first few years of stringent excise legislation and a slow but steady growth afterwards." The signs of such a tendency to grow are marked in the Bombay Presidency of late. And now that I have alluded to Bombay I shall refer to the net results of the excise regulations there. I leave out of consideration for the present the copious extracts from the reports of Messrs. Pritchard and Mulock, the two excise officials who have been chiefly instrumental in influencing the Abkari arrangements in Bombay. They are the officers to whom popular opinion has pointed as the source and fountain head of all the harsh and oppressive regulations now prevalent. But their opinions on the subject will be dealt with separately, at present I confine myself to the statistics of Bombay excise revenue appended to the despatch, and to the statements in the body of that document that during the ten years ending 1883-84 the number of shops in the whole Presidency was reduced from 3,440 to 2,945, and the consumption in the town and island of Bombay reduced from 900,000 gallons to 700,000. The intelligent reader need not be reminded that a diminution in the number of licensed liquor shops necessarily signifies a diminution in the quantity sold there at. It was conclusively established in the report on intemperance made by the Committee of the House of Lords in 1878-79, that mere increase or decrease in the number of grogshops is no index to the quantity retailed. It is observed: "that in large towns, while the public houses have decreased in number they have increased in size and in the amount of the accommodation they afford." Again, it is remarked that "a great number in a given place implies excess, or they could not thrive; but that a small number by no means implies sobriety." A table is cited which shows that in England at least drunkenness is not at all in proportion to the number of shops.

	Northern Towns.	Northern Counties.	Southern Towns.	Southern Counties.
Average drunkenness per 10,000	159·48	72·74	44·79	23·65
Average number of public houses per 10,000	59·48	55·19	69·70	60·52

The table makes it quite clear that decreased number of shops is not at all incompatible with increased consumption. Let us now turn to the figures for the City of Bombay.

	1884-85.	1885-86.
Number of Shops	339	319
	Gallons.	Gallons.
Consumption of Country Spirits...	548,445	594,065

So much as to the weight to be attached to the number of licensed grogshops. The only test is the test of consumption. But here, too, care must be taken that the figures of registered consumption are reliable. Now, it is a question whether the statistics of Bombay referred to in the dispatch are absolutely unimpeachable. Firstly, because the comparative table only extends to 1881-82 when, as a matter of fact, statistics were available as late as 1885-86. It is rather a suspicious circumstance, this omission of statistics since 1881-82, when we see that the dispatch bears date Simla, 25th June, 1887. Whether it was intended or accidental I need not stop to inquire. That question might be best left to be answered by those who had a hand in the completion of the table. But I cannot refrain from remarking that the effect of the omission is that it detracts from the value of the comparison which the Government invites the Temperance Congress and the public to make, especially when later statistics go to show, as will be found from what follows, that the allegation of diminished consumption on which so much stress is laid is not borne out by the gallons of spirits distilled respectively. This estimate is evidently computed on the basis of the average quantity of spirits distilled from toddy during the five years subsequent to the introduction of the Abkari Act. It is, however, unfair to represent that all the trees tapped during the quinquennial period anterior to the date of the introduction of the Act were for the distillation of toddy spirits alone. That is not a fact. For, it is well known that in those days a large quantity of fresh juice was consumed, owing to the mild tree-tax. As some misapprehension had prevailed on the subject, the Abkari Commission took care to make the point clear from some of the Bhandaris who were examined as witnesses. In answer to the question whether toddy distillation was more profitable to the Bhandaris during recent years than the sale of toddy in its raw state, a witness observed:—

"On account of high rate of tree-tax, *viz.*, Rs. 18, it was necessary to distil as much cocoanut and brab toddy as possible. Some of the toddy shopkeepers took out licenses for tapping cocoanut trees, and they sold the toddy in their shops in the raw state, and what remained unsold was sent to be distilled into spirit. It would be more convenient for us to sell raw toddy than to undergo the expense and trouble of distilling it into spirit, if the rate were lower." (p. 43, Reports.)

The above testimony is clear, and has been accepted as such by the Commissioners. And it is most astonishing, this manipulation of toddy statistics, as shown in the table. Its effect is to exaggerate the consumption of toddy spirits prior to 1877-78 so as to show what a marked diminution there was during the five years subsequent. This is scarcely ingenuous.

It should be further noticed that owing to the harsh and burdensome rules imposed on the production and sale of toddy, the industry in that "healthful spirit" has been almost killed. It is superfluous in this place to reiterate the history, of what may be fittingly called, boycotting toddy by the Abkari officials. That history may be profitably read in a series of letters which an expert, Mr. P. B. Dantra, addressed to a contemporary some weeks ago. There is not the least doubt in the mind of those who have impartially studied the question that toddy has been boycotted at the expense of increased consumption of mowra spirits, and foreign spirits also. Whereas 26,755 trees, paying a tax of Rs. 6, were licensed to be tapped in 1872-73, only 17,699 were allowed to be tapped in 1881-82, but paying the increased tax of Rs. 18. And the number almost stood stationary in 1883-84. In 1884-85 the embargo on toddy trees was found so vexatious that there was a strike among the Bhandaris in Bombay. Is it a wonder if the production of toddy spirits shows a diminution? But it would be erroneous to suppose from the diminished production that the Abkari Department has legitimately been instrumental in bringing about the result. And it is to be hoped that the Temperance Congress will in no way be misled by this clever manipulation of statistics. In fact, it should be the duty of those, and most especially of independent journalists, who are interested in the drink question, to expose the fallacious and misleading character of the tale furnished by the local authorities to the Supreme Government. As to mowra spirit, it may be as well to supplement the statistics by those available for the latest year. In 1872-73 it stood at 559,630 gallons, the duty being Re. 1 per gallon. In 1885-86 the consumption registered for Bombay was 565,453 gallons, the duty being Rs. 2¼ per gallon. So that virtually in teeth of their burdensome restrictions and high duty, the consumption mounted higher than what it was in 1872-73. This fact is not revealed owing to the omission from the table of the figures available to the latest date. Nay, the local Government lays itself open to the suspicion of misleading the public by confining the figures to 1881-82 only when it had statistics ready and available up to 1885-86. It may be not uninteresting to guess the reason of omission. In 1881-82, the figures stood at 400,434 gallons. Compared with 1872-73, they certainly show a marked diminution. What could be better in support of its own contention, that the consumption of spirits has steadily diminished, than to limit the table most useful for the purpose? To say the least, such a proceeding is inconsitent with British honesty. Be this as it may, what do the facts refer to show? Simply this, that in Bombay, in spite of the masterful efforts of the masterful department of excise to diminish consumption, which mounts up the tax to the highest rate obtainable and enforces the most stringent and harassing rules imaginable, drinking is rapidly on the increase. That it will further increase may be easily guessed. History repeats itself everywhere, and India is no exception to the rule. What happened in England in the eighteenth century under the excise laws that were then being continually made and unmade, is now happening here. It is the tendency everywhere for consumption to show a marked diminution during the first few years of restrictive legislation, only to show increase by leaps and bounds as years go by. In support of this view I would quote here a passage from the writings of an able living writer on economics, to illustrate its applicability to the condition of affairs prevailing at present in India. Efforts, serious and praiseworthy have not been wanting in our country, even in the modern period of drunkenness, to keep under the evil. The inroad of gin and the laws against it have been well described by a recent historian, W. E. H. Lecky, in his History of England in the 18th century (p. 478-482):—"By the year 1736 so frightful was the drunkenness, that even the sluggish Parliament under Walpole was moved to strong measures; a duty of 20s. a gallon was imposed on all spirituous liquors, and a license of £50 a year was required for selling them in less quantities than two gallons. But these measures which would have well nigh extirpated gin drinking, could they have been enforced, were overstrained. The consumption of spirits, indeed, sank from 5,394,000 gallons in 1735, to about 3,000,000 in 1737; but at the cost of violent riots, and soon a clandestine retail trade arose, very lucrative and very popular, till in 1742 no less than 7,000,000 gallons were distilled. Then the law swung from one extreme to the other, and in 1743 the duty of 20s. was reduced to a penny, the license of £50 was reduced to 20s., but neither drunkenness nor even clandestine selling yielded to this new mode of treatment." It is to be hoped our rulers will take note of the above historical fact.

But this is not the whole case against either the Bombay Government or the Government of India with regard to their alleged success in restricting consumption. Throughout the dispatch, they seem to have ignored one important factor which emphasizes the general opinion, which has found a fitting exponent in the Temperance Congress, that there is increased prevalence of drinking in India. It is the importation of deleterious foreign spirits. How much of this increased habit of drinking may be safely attributed to the alleged prosperity of the lower classes, to the growth of population, and how much to the obnoxious Abkari policy of the Imperial Government and its subordinate administration may be reserved for another occasion. But I shall be able to show in my next letter how important is the factor of the importation of foreign spirits in determining this question of the increased prevalence of drinking in the country under the British administration.—Yours, &c.,

D. E. W.

Mr. R. Woolley has to be congratulated on the perseverance with which he has at last brought to a successful issue his negotiations with the State, on behalf of the Nilgiri Railway Company, for the necessary concession to raise the required capital for the construction of a line of railway from Mettapollium to Coonoor, with a projected extension to Ootacamund. The difficulty of successfully floating the undertaking consisted in the fact that the project could not be thrown upon the London market, on account of the company being domiciled in India, and the technical legal difficulties arising therefrom under the Indian Companies Act, the removal of which the Government refused to effect. Nothing daunted, Mr. Woolley proceeded to England recently, and, taking advantage of the presence there, at the time, of Messrs Willie-Grant and Sheppard, well known members of the local bar, argued the matter with the Secretary of State and his legal advisers in all its bearings, with the result that the difficulties above referred to have been waived. The project is, therefore, to be launched in the London market, and, as it is reported that it finds favor among capitalists there, our readers will be glad to learn that the long talked of railway up the Nilgiris, though on the adhesive and not rack-rail system, promises shortly to be an accomplished fact, and travelling to and from the sanitarium of this Presidency made more speedy and convenient than at present.

THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE AND THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

On taking his seat in the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, referred to the "regrettable incident" of the publication in our local contemporary of a letter, bearing the signature of Sir Frank Souter, commenting on his action in dismissing a case of alleged torture. His Worship said:—

My attention has been called to a letter purporting to be signed by Sir Frank Souter, Knight, C. S. I. and C. I. E., Commissioner of Police, which has appeared in the *Times of India* issue of Friday the 4th inst. This letter contains an extract from the *Times of India*, which appeared in that paper of the 31st ult. The extract was headed, "Police Zoolum," and purported to give an account of a police case which was decided in this Court on Saturday, the 29th ult. in which a cartdriver, named Luxumon Babaji who was charged by the police, with driving his bullock with a sore neck, was discharged in this Court. Sir Frank Souter has apparently accepted the literal accuracy of the reporter's account of the case and has addressed to the newspapers a letter publicly denouncing the trying Magistrate for *not* accepting his own view of the case, and for causing a failure of public justice.

I consider that the dignity of my office requires me to repudiate with indignation from the Bench the improper and wholly unwarrantable charge which Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I. and C.I.E., has thought it consistent with his duty publicly to make against me. I have yet to learn that I, as Chief Presidency Magistrate, am responsible to the Commissioner of Police for my Magisterial decisions, or that he has any authority or right whatever to call me to account, or to comment publicly, on my judicial proceedings.—

This is neither the place nor the time to give any explanation or justification of the order passed. I shall be prepared, if necessary, to give the most ample justification to any competent authority that may call my decision in question; but the following facts may be stated for public information.

(1). The newspaper report is incomplete and only partially correct. The sensational heading, which seems to have irritated Sir Frank Souter, represents the reporter's view of the whole case. Had he reported the case more fully, and specially had he given the first questions and answers, the heading would have been more intelligible. But incomplete though the report is, I feel bound, in fairness to the reporter, to say that there was in my opinion some *prima facie* justification for the heading which was inserted. The reporter was present and heard the whole, Sir Frank Souter was not present. The case was discharged by me without any comment whatever.

(2). When the case was enquired into a European police officer only was in Court. He was a constable, of the Water Division, knew nothing of the case, and did not open his mouth. The case was decided on the sworn testimony of the native police constable in charge; and I have yet to learn that an absent police officer, however high his rank, is a better judge of the merits of a case than the trying Magistrate.

Lord Denman, Chief Justice of England, has laid down that the Magistrate is the proper judge of the conduct of the police in cases coming before him, and is bound to pronounce thereupon whenever occasion occurs. This is I believe the view which has always hitherto been taken by the highest authorities both in England and in India; and I am not aware that the City of Bombay is any exception to this very salutary rule. Had I commented on the case as I ought to have done, I should have been entirely within my right as a Magistrate. I did, however, dismiss the charge without any comment at all; and had not an intelligent newspaper reporter been present and given his own independent view, nothing more would probably have been heard of the case.

It is entirely without precedent in my Magisterial experience for any police officer, however high his rank, to attack a Magistrate openly in the columns of the daily press. I cannot but think that a bad example of this kind by an officer of the rank of Police Commissioner is not unlikely to have a pernicious and demoralising effect upon police subordinates of all ranks. For this cause I deeply regret it; but as long as I hold a seat on the Police Bench I shall not hesitate, by all legitimate means in my power to assert the dignity of my office and the judicial independence of myself and of my colleagues.

THE TENTS IN THE RAIN.

Believing the rains to have ceased, those of our fellow-citizens who love to dwell in tents had left their substantially built houses and betaken themselves to quasi-Bohemianism on the maidan, and during the past few days the number of canvas erections had gradually increased. The monsoon was considered to have passed away long ago and the elephantas to have ceased threatening. Circumstantial evidence in support of this supposition was gathered from the burst of the north-east monsoon on the Madras coast. It was not to be wondered at therefore that our "tent-wallas," anxious to get good sites on which to take up their abode for the next six or seven months, should lock up their houses and transport their more substantial furniture down to the city. But a surprise was in store for them. The clerk of the weather had apparently been on privilege leave, and returning to duty, found that we were so many inches behind last year's rainfall; then he seems to have determined upon making up for lost time. So he suddenly turned on the taps again, and on Saturday, without the least warning, and generally to the dismay of the dwellers in tents, sent us such a heavy downpour, and at such a time, that the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" was taxed in vain to find a parallel. A slight shower of rain would have done the tents no harm, and it was not for some litte time that their occupants regarded that downpour as serious But it shortly became monotonous. Driblets through the roofs rapidly developed into continuous cataracts. The soft turf on which they had but the previous evening promenaded in typical Indian moonlight had been transformed into a veritable bog. The occupants of the tents then realised their unenviable position and many of them beat a precipitate retreat. Yesterday it was found that though the furniture in some of the tents had suffered but little, as the canvas had resisted twelve hours' downpour remarkably well, the adjacent ground was in such a deplorable condition that some days must elapse ere a comfortable return may be made to the flaxen houses.

INDIAN JUGGLERY.

A correspondent writes to us:—Some time ago a long and interesting account of Indian Jugglery appeared in the columns of your paper. I thought at the time the account was thoroughly exhaustive and that no addition could be made to the list of slights-of-hand. I had some experience of one on Saturday, however, of which no mention was made in your account, so I send it in order that cold weather tourists who go home and write a book may have an opportunity of importing fresh information into their pages. My son, a *chokra* of five years of age, appeared for the first time in a tailor-made suit, and presenting himself before me demanded, according to custom, a silver piece wherewith to line his pockets. Accordingly, I presented him with a two-anna piece. Exulting, he ran downstairs into the street, displaying the coin to the *nowkers* and friendly coolies he came in contact with. Suddenly an intinerent *bedee* seller espied him and good-naturedly offered to show him a trick. Taking the "bit" in his fingers he rubbed it with a piece of charcoal, blew it and then handed it back to the astonished juvenile—the colour completely changed. "Look, father, look!" he cried, returning to me in breathless excitement; "that man has made my money so pretty" Close inspection revealed the fact that the juggler had also altered the inscription from "two annas" to "1-12 of an anna." The change was sweeping and complete. When I informed my young hopeful of the too sweeping change, he protested that it would wash white again, and he applied himself vigorously with soap and water to bring back the coin's pristine loveliness. But all in vain. He is now on the look-out for the juggler, intending to bid him turn the coin white again.

Lady Connemara returned to Madras on Thursday morning, and H. E. the Governor of Madras on Saturday.

The rains have apparently ceased in Assam, and at Cherrapunji it has been a comparatively dry season, the rainfall this year to the 20th of October being only 440·11 inches as against 462·55 last year.

The earnings for the week ending 22nd October 1887, on the E. I. Railway, amounted to Rs. 7,47,931-4-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 8,54,624-7-8. Decrease, Rs. 1,06,693-3-8. From 1st July 1887, to 22nd October 1887, Rs. 1,16,21,092-15-11. From 1st July 1886, to 23rd October 1886, Rs. 1,26,22,607-2-5. Decrease Rs. 10,01,514-2-6. Miles open week ending 22nd October 1887, 1,513½. Corresponding week last year 1,515. Decrease 1½. Per mile open week ending 22nd October 1887, Rs. 404-1-6. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 564-1-9. Decrease, Rs. 70-0-3.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Gloriation 1
Bendigo 2
Quicksand 3

The race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes,—the last great race of the present season—was run on Tuesday, 25th October, at Newmarket Houghton. The race is a mile and 240 yards for stakes of 25 sovs. each, 10 feet and only 5 sovs. entrance if declared to Messrs. Weatherby by a time named when the weights appear, with 500 sovs. added by the Jockey Club; the winner of the Doncaster St. Leger to carry a weight fixed on the publication of the Handicap; a winner of the Handicap value 300 sovs. after the publication of the weights, 10lbs.; of any other Handicap, 5lbs. extra; the winner of Cesarewitch, 14lbs.; but if winner of the St. Leger also only 7lbs. extra. The second horse receives 100 sovs. out of the stakes, while the third saves his stake. The race was first run in 1839, the same year as the Cesarewitch. Appended are the previous performances of the winners and favourites.

The winner, Gloriation, b. c. by Speculum *ex* Gloria, Mr. R. Vyner's property, ran no fewer than ten times last year as a two-year-old. He was twice successful winning the John O'Gaunt Plate at the Manchester Whitsuntide Meeting, and the Claro Plate at the August Bank Holiday Meeting at Croydon. This year he has had a highly successful turf career, and the won der is that his chance for the Cambridgeshire was not foreseen by the betting public. Out of seven ventures, he has won no fewer than five times. He commenced by winning the Nottingham Spring Handicap in a field of nine. After a two-month's rest he won the Doveridge Cup at Derby in June. He was beaten by Lady Muncaster for a Gold Cup at Gosforth Park, but atoned for this defeat by winning a Private Sweepstakes at Redcar. At the latter meeting he was unplaced in the Grand National Breeders' Foal Stakes. He, however, carried off the Breeders' St. Leger Stakes of £1,044 at the September Meeting at Derby, and the Doncaster Stakes on the Town Moor the day after the St. Leger. Most of his victories were over a course just about the same distance as the Cambridgeshire, and in the speculation on that event Mr. Vyner's colt should certainly not have been missed.

Bendigo, which ran second is now an old horse, and it was anticipated yesterday would bring his career on the turf to a close. As a three-year-old he figured in the first flight to the T. Y. C. winning post and afterwards won the Cambridgeshire under every disadvantage. In 1885, he won the Lincolnshire Handicap and the Hardwicke Stakes. Last year the only race he ran in he won—the Eclipse Stakes of £10,000 at Sandown second Summer Meeting when ridden by Cannon, when, he carried a burden of 9st. 7lb. Bendigo, a son of Ben Battle *ex* Hasty Girl, and half brother to Kilwarlin, is owned by Mr. H. T. Barclay, and was trained by C. W. Jousiffe of Lambourne.

Quicksand, b. c. by Silurian *ex* Poetic, belonging to Mr. A. B. Carr, ran with considerable success last year as a two-year-old, scoring four times in eight ties. His successes were in a two-year Old Plate at the Newmarket Spring Meeting, the Mostyne two-year Old Plate at Chester in May, the Knowsley Nursery Stakes at the Liverpool Autumn Meeting, and the Lancashire Nursery Plate at Manchester in November. This season he ran four times without success prior to his bold bid for victory in the Cambridgeshire.

Kilwarlin, b. c. by Arbitrator *ex* Hasty Girl, is owned by Captain Machell, and trained by Jewitt at Newmarket. As a two-year-old the colt ran three times and scored twice, winning the Wynyard Plate at the Stockton Meeting in August 1886, and the Harringt on Stakes at Derby September Meeting. His defeat at the latter meeting the next day for the Br etby Plate with odds of 20 to 1 on in a field of three was one of the year's turf sensations, Reve D'Or, who won the 1,000 Guineas and the Oaks this season, being the outsider who lowered his colours. This year as a three-year-old Kilwarlin ran three times, securing winning brackets on one occasion. He was unplaced in the Jubilee Stakes at Kempton Park on May 7. In the Rous Memorial Stakes at Ascot, on June 9, he ran second to the invincible Ormonde, but he atoned for this inevitable defeat by winning the 25th New Biennial Stakes the same day, Panzerschiff being among the beaten lot at even weights with the winner. Finally he won the St. Leger, beating Merry Hampton and Timothy. In this race he carried 8st. 5lb.

Hambletonian, is a six-year-old b. h. by Speculum *ex* Shylocks, the property of General O. Williams, and trained by R. G. Sherrard of Newmarket. Running 13 times he won thrice (1) the Babraham Plate at Newmarket Craven, ridden by Wood; (2) the Autumn Handicap Plate at Newmarket Houghton (Wood); (3) the Select Handicap at the Newmarket Houghton October Meeting (Wood). On one other occasion only did Hambletonian take a place, viz., when he ran second in the Houghton Handicap at Newmarket. He carried 7 stone 7 yesterday.

St. Mirin was trained by Porter of Kingsclen, who, among others, turned out Spot, Savile and Kingfisher. He is a brown colt by Hermit *ex* Lady Paramount a four-year-old, riding with a 8st. 12 penalty and the property of Mr. Manton. Four times last year was he a winner, *viz.*, (1) in the Ascot Derby Stakes, ridden by Wood; (2) the Seventy-third New Biennial at the same meeting (Archer); (3) the Grand Duke Michael Stakes (Archer); and (4) the Newmarket Derby (Archer). He ran second for the Cambridgeshire last year; third, for the Derby Stakes at Epsom, being beaten by Ormonde and the Bard; third for the Epsom Grand Prize; second, Sussex Stakes at Goodwood; second to Ormonde for the St. Leger last year, and second for the Free Handicap at Newmarket Houghton, never once being unplaced.

Harpenden, trained by Humphreys, of Lambourne, carried 8st. 8 being a 4-year-old and having won the Richmond Mid-weight Handicap at Kempton Park last year. Harpenden, formerly known as Master Jones, is a b. c. by Muncaster *ex* Mrs. Jones, and the property of Lord Alington. Although only once a winner, ran third for the Kempton Park Grand Prize, at Kempton Park, but was four times unplaced during the year.

Gay Hermit, a. b. c. by Hemit *ex* Doll Tearshut, the property of Mr. Manton, is four-year-old and carried 8st. 7. Half-brother to St. Mirin, he has had an equally successful career, having won five races out of thirteen last year. Trained by A. Taylor, of Manton, he first won the Twenty-seventh Biennial Stakes when ridden by Archer; (2) the Thirtieth N. E. Biennial; (3) the Forty-fourth G. Y. Stakes at York; (4) Zetland Stakes by a walk-over; (5) the 30th T. Y. P. Stakes. In all these Archer was in the saddle Ridden by Cannon he came in second for the 33rd T. S.; by Archer, second for the Stockbridge Cup, by Archer second for the Alexandra Plate at Doncaster, and by Archer second for the H. W. Handicap at Galway; four times only being unplaced.

Panzerschiff, a three-year-old, of Enoch's training, had many friends and deservedly for last year he won ten out of eleven races for which he was entered. A br. c. by Wenlock *ex* Spiegelschiff, the property of Lord Zetland; he first won the two-year-old match at Newmarket second; (2) Eaglinton Stakes (Webb); (3) 29th Ascot B. S. (Watts); (4) the Private Sweepstakes at Bibury (w. o.); (5) Stock-bridge Foal Stakes (Watts); (6) Richmond Stakes (Watts); (7) Redcar T. Y. O. Stakes; (8) Hardwicke Stakes; (9) P. T. S.; T. Y. C.; (10) Champagne Stakes, beating Phil; each time ridden by Watts; and (11) ran second for the Chevely Stakes, being beaten by Peep-o'-day.

Cherry Ripe, a three-year-old, carrying 5st. 9, also trained by A. Taylor, an almost unknown animal, has been very leniently treated by the prophets. A chesnut mare, the property of Mr. Stacpoole, she was bred from Wild Cherry by Marshal Ney and won two of four races for which she was entered, viz.: (1), the Munster Hunter's Plate (Walsh), (2) Lowther Plate (Jefferson). In the race for the Casleton Plate at Inglewood, she came in first by 12 lengths, but was disqualified, and the prize awarded to Footmark who was second. She was also third for the Munster Plate at Cork when mounted by Walsh.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1867	Lozenge	5y.	7st.	2lb.
1868	See Saw	3y.	8st.	2lb.
1869	Westminster	3y.	6st.	4lb.
1870	Adonis	3y.	6st.	3lb.
1871	Sabinus	4y.	8st.	7lb.
1872	Playfair	3y.	6st.	3lb.
1873	Montargis	3y.	7st.	13lb.
1874	Peut-etre	3y.	6st.	10lb.
1875	Sutton	4y.	5st.	13lb.
1876	Rosebery	4y.	8st.	5lb.
1877	Jongleur	3y.	8st.	5lb.
1878	Isonomy	3y.	7st.	1lb.
1879	La Merveille	4y.	8st.	...
1880	Lucitta	4y.	11st.	1lb.
1881	Foxhall	3y.	9st.	...
1882	Hackness	4y.	6st.	4lb.
1883	Bendigo	3y.	6st.	10lb.
1884	Florence	4y.	9st.	1lb.
1885	Plaisenterie	3y.	8st.	12lb.
1886	The SailorPrince	6y.	7st.	7lb.

THE DEWHURST PLATE.

The race for the Dewhurst Plate for two-year-olds; colts 8st. 9lbs., fillies 8st. 6lbs. (winner of the Middle Park Plate to carry 10lbs. extra) over. Last seven furlongs of the Rowley Mile was run on the 26th ult. with the following result.

Sir F. Johnstone's b c Friars Balsam, by Hermit—Flower of Dorset, (9st. 3lbs.) 1
Mrs. T. Challoner's ch c Blanton, by Mask—Mountain Maid, (8st. 9lbs.) 2
Mr. T. Valentine's b c Sky Pilot, by Skylark—Ada Mary, (8st. 9lbs.) 3

AN INDORE RUKHMABAI CASE.

The *Central India Times*, a paper published at Mhow, reports a judgment recently delivered in the Sudder Court of the Maharajah Holkar, by the Chief Justice and the Second judge, on an appeal against a judgment of the Sessions Court at Nimar, in which, under section 254 of the Indore Penal Code, the District Court had ordered Champa, the wife of Hira Valad Rakhda, to return to her husband, or in default to be imprisoned. The case is of special interest at the present time, inasmuch as it possesses much in common with the Rukhmabai case, particularly in the circumstance that the marriage had not been completed. The Indore Court reversed the decision of the Lower Court, and put on record the very noteworthy observation that "the framers of this section of the Code never meant that it should be used as an engine of torture to compel young innocent wives into submission to husband who were deformed, or unable to maintain them, although it had been their misfortune to be married in their infancy when their wishes could not have been consulted or paid attention to by their parents." The paper from which we quote the judgment commends "the common sense view of the case taken by the Hon. Judges of the Indore High Court," and thinks "it is a pity poor Rukhmabai's case did not fall into the hands of these Judges."

The judgment, as given by the two Judges, is as follows:—

In this appeal Champa, wife of Hira Gujar appeals against the decision passed in her husband's favour in a Criminal Suit for the Restitution of Conjugal rights filed against her by her husband Hira Valad Rakhdu in the Session Court of Nemar under Section 254 of the Indore Penal Code on the grounds that.

(1) She was made to go through a ceremony of marriage in her infancy by her parent without having previously consulted her wishes in the matter.

(2) That she has never since her so-called marriage gone to live with her husband except during the days of the ceremonies, during the last 12 years, and that her marriage has never been consummated.

3 That her so called husband is suffering from a severely bad attack of paralysis, and is not consequently capable of earning a livelihood for himself much less for his wife, and that he principally lives by begging.

(4) That he is physically incapable of giving her all her marital rights.

(5) That in her caste it is customary to obtain a divorce when the husband is suffering from an incurable disease, or is incapable of maintaining his wife, or at the option of the parties, and that Natra or widow marriage obtains in the caste.

The husband contends in reply that he has been married by and according to Hindu Law, and that the appellant is his lawfully married wife, and therefore he has every right to claim restitution of conjugal right as prayed for. He alleges that his brother is a cultivator and that he is able to support him and his wife. And that he is unwilling to grant her any divorce.

The Vakil for the appellant contends that though the appellant has gone through the ceremony of a mock-marriage in her infancy; she has never ratified the act on coming of age and has never lived with her husband or his family during the last more than 12 years. He shows from evidence in the case and the admissions of the husband himself that she has never lived with him since the unfortunate marriage. He prays for an order declaring the marriage to be a nullity, and dilates upon the cruelty of enforcing the provisions of the Indore Penal Code Section 254 in a case of this kind.

The husband was examined on oath in this Court, and was submitted to the examination of two Medical Officers Messrs. Govinda Row Ramble and Visvanath Govinda, of the Military Service of the State. The Medical men agree in stating that the husband is suffering from a violent attack of paralysis, and is deformed thereby, and, though he has lost one sight eye, he is physically capable of giving material comforts, and enjoyments to his wife. He has been before the Court, and from the way in which he behaved while under Examination, we are of opinion that he is not quite in his right mind, and is incapable of earning his bread physically. In his deposition he admits that his wife was an infant at the time of his marriage, and that there has been no consummation of the marriage she having never come to live with him ever since she married him, some more than 12 years ago. He also admits that he is extremely poor and has no other source of income except the bounty of his brother. He also admits that the custom of divorce for such reasons does obtain in his caste, and that widow marriage is also very common in the caste. He states that he had the attack on the first Dewali after his marriage when he had gone to his father-in-law's house.

Having gone carefully through the records of the case this court is of opinion that the appellant should not be compelled to go and live with her husband, and that the framers of this Section of the Code, never intended or meant that it should be used as an Engine of torture to compel young innocent wives into submission to husbands who were deformed or unable to maintain them, although it has been their misfortune to be married in their infancy when their wishes could not have been consulted or paid attention to by their parents. In this case, however, fortunately for the injured party the custom of divorce obtains in the caste. This court would therefore reverse the order of the Sessions Court of Nemar, and allowing the appeal permit the wife to file a suit for the dissolution of marriage in a Civil Court or before the Caste Panchayat any time within six months from this date.

S. V. Dhuraindher,
2nd Judge, Sudder Court,

11th October, 1887.

Appellant is respondents wife, the suit is for restitution of conjugal rights, the violation of which, under Section 254 of the Indore Penal Code, is a criminal offence.

The lower Court has ordered the appellant to return to her husband, otherwise to be imprisoned in the Civil Jail till she consents, and the husband pays her maintenance.

The appellant appeals and says that the respondent has no means of supporting her, that he keeps bad health and is unable to discharge the duties of married life, that the appellant was married to the respondent during her infancy, and that she never lived with him for the last 12 years, that the respondent is suffering from paralysis and lives by begging.

The case was argued at great length by the appellants pleader, and we had the respondent examined by medical men and took his own evidence regarding his means of livelihood, health, &c. The medical opinion is that the respondent is suffering from paralysis and has lost the sight of his left eye, but that he is not impotent nor an idiot. From his own evidence it appears that the appellant has never lived with him since the three days after her marriage, and does not come to live with him now, because he is suffering from paralysis. He admits having put up at Indore in the open air under a tree as well as having no cooking utensils, not even a *lota* which the poorest never lived without. Under these circumstances it would be an unduestraining of the law to compel the appellant to live with him as wife, merely because she has gone through the forms of a marriage with him. It is true that Section 254 of the Penal Code makes the violation of conjugal rights a criminal offence. But I dont think that the Indore legislators meant that the Section was to be used without any allowance being made for circumstances. This cannot be the policy of the law. All that could be meant is that where one party violates the conjugal rights of the other without reasonable cause, he or she should suffer the pains and penalties prescribed in that Section. What is reasonable cause will always be a question of circumstances. Here is a diseased man, with no ostensible means of subsistence coming from a caste which allows both divorce and re-marriage, and we cannot make his wife live with him, simply because of this Section. In all civilized courts it is the custom to look into surrounding circumstances when granting restitution of conjugal rights, and there is nothing in the Indore law which prohibits us from doing so. In short, I think it illegal to send the woman to jail, because she refuses to live with a man like the respondent, and allowing her appeal I direct her discharge.

Baij Nath,
Chief Justice.

11th October, 1887.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamers Canara and Loodiana sailed on Saturday last for Galle in ballast.

The Italian steamer Stura, 1,415 tons, sailed from Bombay on Saturday last, under Captain G B D Marchi, with extra mails and a general cargo for China and five deck passengers on board.

The steamer Waverley, 2,022 tons, Captain R Calvert, brought to Bombay on Saturday last a cargo of 3,396 tons of coals from Newcastle. The vessel and the cargo are both consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., of Bombay.

H. M.'s naval transport Tyne sailed on Saturday last, under command of Captain Darwall, for England as previously announced with the old crew of the Ranger and the Turquoise that were transferred to her in the course of last week.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

5th November, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Belgravia	3374	G. M. Boothby	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Lauderdale	1133	J. Donaldson	B	Captain.
„ Kt. of S. George	1972	Thomas	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ City of Carthage	1716	W. M. Greive	F	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ C. Forbes	1591	White	H	F. Muir & Co.
„ Stura	1415	G.B. D. Marchi	K	F. Bozzoni.
„ R.Rubattino	3044	G. Merello	L	F. Bozzoni,
„ Bedouin	1276	J. H. Robson	N	Captain.
„ Manitoba	1386	Warwick	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ C.Buchanan	1565	Kewley	P	F. Muir & Co.
„ Rockcliff	1498	J. Baxter	Q	C. Eduljee.
„ Inchrhona	1496	J. Macdonald	Ibis	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
5	Waverley (s)	Calvert	Newcastle, Oct. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
5	Kt. of St. Georges	Thomas	Antwerp.
	Stura (s)	Marchi	Hongkong.
	Canara (s)	Simpson	Galle.
	Loodiana (s)	Jacobs	Galle.
	H. M. S. Tyne	Darwall	England.

The following vessels have commenced to take in cargo since Saturday last:—
Steamer Java, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Kilwa, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Culna, for Rangoon via Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
1	Coconada s	Icely	Rangoon, Oct. 24.
	Maharaja s	Young	Moulmein, Oct. 25.
	Nuddea s	Cave	Singapore, Oct. 4.
	Anglo India	Passmore	Mauritius, Sept. 21.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 1.—Steamer Abana.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 4.

Cahusac, Lt, Bo, 24th B I, on leave, from Quetta.

November 5.

Lowther, Lt, Bo, 26th B I, on duty, from Poona.
Campbell, Lt, Bl, 25th P I, on furlough, from Mooltan.

DEPARTURES.—November 2.

Anderson, Vet Surgn, Bo, A V D, on duty, to Poona.

November 5.

Robertson, Surgn, Mad, I M S, on duty, to Belgaum.
Stranbanzee, Surgn, Col, Mad, R A, on duty, to Bangalore.
Atkinson, Col, Bl, 1st P C, to rejoin, to Hajanpur.
Cary, Lt Col, Mad, Rifle Brigade, from sick leave, to Burma.
Bradshaw, Surgn-Genl, Bl, Med Staff, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.
Duncan, Surgn Major, Bl, I M S, to rejoin, to Calcutta.
Clark, Surgn, Bl, I M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Murray, Surgn, Bl I M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Temple, Lt Col, Bl Staff Corps, on duty, to Baitool.

November 6.

Meyer, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Poona.
Childe, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Ahmednagar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 7th November, 1887.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

At the P. and O. Dockyard, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

At the Byculla School, Mondays, and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

At the Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

At the St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

At the Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 4-45 p.m.

At the Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Friday, at 4 p.m.

At the Grant Road Steam Bakery's Compound, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-40 a.m.

At the Cathedral High School, and John Connon School, Cadets will parade at the Queen's Statue and Oval as above.

2. The Company's Buglers will parade for practice at the Bandstand on the Oval, on Mondays and Fridays at 6-30 a.m.

3. The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-quarters on Tuesday next, the 8th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

4. Members are requested to apply for their rifles at head-quarters as early as possible.

5. The attention of officers is called to G. O. 154 of September 1887, relative to alterations in Infantry Sword Exercise.

6. The following members, having joined, are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to "D" Company. No. 2568 Vol P J Carvalho, No. 2569 Vol Wm Pettigrus, No. 2570 Vol A Cooke, and No. 2571 Vol H O Slator.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following orders are notified:—

7. There will be musketry at 5-15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 8th inst. behind the Town Hall.

8. There will be drill for Recruits at 6-45 a.m. on Wednesdays, the 9th inst., on the Kennedy Sea face (plain clothes to be worn).

9. There will be Commanding Officer's parade on the Kennedy Sea face on Saturday, the 12th inst. at 6-45 a.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Captain A. Leslie, Officiating Comdt.
Bo. Vol. Arty.
Bombay, 7th November 1887.

For the week ending 12th November, 1887:—

I. On Saturday, the 12th instant, the Battery will parade at 4-15 p.m., in rear of the Town Hall, for Company drill. Arms, accoutrements and helmets to be worn.

II. Standing gun-drill for recruits will take place in the Arsenal compound on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 6-30 a.m., and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, at 5 p.m.

III. Squad drill with carbines, for the whole Battery, will be held in rear of the Town Hall on Wednesday morning at 6-30 a.m., and on Monday evenings at 5 p.m.

IV. There will be class firing for recruits at the Colaba Rifle Range on Wednesday afternoon from 4 p.m., until dark.

V. Members (who have not done so) are requested to apply at the Volunteer Head-quarters for their arms and accoutrements with the least possible delay, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain,
Comdg. Bo. Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 4th November, 1887.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

5th Bo Cavy (Jacob-ka-Risala)—Lieut-Col J E Gordon, 3rd Squadron Commander, to be 2nd Squadron Commander (sub pro tem), vice Capt Daniell, seconded.

Capt G F Francis, 4th Squadron Commander, to be 3rd Squadron Commander, (sub pro tem), vice Lieut-Col Gordon appointed 2nd Squadron Commander.

Capt C E Pierse, Squadron Officer, to be 4th Squadron Commander, (sub pro tem), vice Capt Francis appointed 3rd Squadron Commander.

No 2 Mountain Batty—Lieut H de C Hamilton, RA, 2nd Subaltern, to be 1st Subaltern, vice Gardiner promoted.

Lieut H D Grier, RA, 3rd Subaltern, to be 2nd Subaltern, vice Hamilton.

Lieut P de S Burney, F-2 RA, to be 3rd Subaltern, vice Grier.

9th Bo I—Surg W A Corkery, (general duty, Presy Circle), to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surg C F Willis or until further orders.

20th Bo I—Lieut J P Hill, SC, Offg Wing Officer, 9th Bo I, to be Wing Officer.

Col E Cunningham, SC, is placed on general duty, Karachi.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Surg-Maj T W Jackson, Medical Staff, from medical charge Station Hospital, Aden, to general duty, Mhow Division.

Surg-Maj W E Saunders, Medical Staff, from general duty, Presy Circle, to the medical charge, Station Hospital, Aden.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that:—

I—Maj F H W Milner, D-2 RA, has been promoted Lieut-Col, and he is to proceed home by the first available troopship.

II—Capt H H Pengree, F-2 RA, has been promoted Major into J-4, and he is to be directed to join the latter Batty for duty.

III—Capt G R Challenor, Adjt, RA, Bo Detachment, has been promoted Major, and posted to D-2, he is to join that Batty for duty.

IV—Lieut H L Gardiner, No 2 Mountain Batty, has been promoted Capt into F-2 RA, and he is to be directed to join the latter Batty for duty.

V—Lieut H Chance, A-2, RA, has been promoted Capt into 4-1 Lancashire Division, and he is to join the latter Batty for duty.

VI—Capt W F G Moberly, 4-1 Lancashire Division, is appointed Adjt, RA, Bo Detachment.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

R A—Maj A B Stopford, 1-1 Western Division, for 6 months, on private affairs.

So much of G O C No 454 of 1887 as relates to Capt A W Prior, 2nd N S Regt., is hereby cancelled at that officer's request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2nd Lancashire Fus—Lieut J H Gidson, to remain in England from 26th Nov to 1st Dec 1887, on private affairs.

24th Bo I—Capt A A Pearson, SC, for 6 months, from the 14th Oct 1887, on private affairs in India, under Clause 51 I.A.C. 1887.

MADRAS.

Infanticide.—At the Madras High Court, Appellate Side, on Wednesday morning, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Muthusamy Iyer, Mrs N. Subramanian submitted an appeal against the sentence of deaths passed by the Sessions Judge of Cuddapah on one Mekala Boyd Gungadu and a woman, for the murder of a child, aged one year. It appears that, on the night of the 27th August last, the husband of the 2nd prisoner left home to attend a wedding, and that, during his absence, the 2nd prisoner (the mother of the child, eloped with the 1st prisoner, taking the child with them. The 2nd prisoner was aged about 30 years, and the 1st prisoner about 20 years. The 2nd prisoner had four children in all at home. On the return of the husband from the wedding, he missed the mother and the child, and made inquiries for them the same night and all next day, in company with a relative, but without success. On the 29th, however, the two prisoners were discovered on a hill seated together. The first prisoner, on seeing the husband, took to his heels, and the woman was brought back to the village, and there she made a statement, at first before her husband and then before the village Magistrate, and subsequently before the 2nd Class Magistrate, to the effect that the child had been thrown into a well. In the meanwhile the 1st prisoner was seized, and he also made a similar statement, and both prisoners then accompanied the village Magistrate to the well, and the lifeless body of the child was taken out. Before the Sessions Judge both prisoners retracted the confessions they had previously made. The 1st prisoner stated in the Sessions Court that he knew nothing of the murder, and that while grazing some cattle, the village Magistrate and the other witnesses came up to him, beat him and extorted the confessional statement from him. The woman said that she was acquainted with the first prisoner as a shepherd residing in the village, but she had had no connection with him; that on the night in question her husband beat her and then left home for the wedding. On his return he beat her again. On the following day, she had an attack of fever, and was seated near the well and became unconscious. During her state of unconsciousness her child strayed away and fell into the well. When she missed the child she became afraid, and subsequently her husband came up. Her husband, on hearing that the child was drowned, reported the matter to the village Magistrate. The Assessors brought in a verdict of not guilty in regard to both prisoners, but the Sessions Judge, differing from them, convicted both prisoners of murder, and sentenced them to death, subject to the confirmation of the High Court. Their Lordships, after hearing Counsel, affirmed the conviction, but set aside the sentence of death passed upon the woman, passing upon her the alternative sentence of transportation for the term of her natural life.—*Times.*

At the late meeting of the Supreme Council of Sarawak, Raja Brook announced to the members that he would shortly start for England and hoped to return in April next. The object of his visit was, he explained, to be to try to make some more satisfactory arrangement with the British Government, so that the future of Sarawak might be established on a secure basis, and the country receive a more decided recognition from England. He hoped to make some settlement regarding the acquisition of Brunei and the adjacent territory. He also stated that it was his intention to form a company to work the Silantek coal fields, and that a sample of 250 tons of the coal had been sent to England for trial and analysis. The Raja said that he had no doubt the coal was of the best quality yet found throughout the East. Finally the Raja appointed a committee of administration, with the Hon. F. Maxwell as President, to govern the country during his absence.

The Postmaster-General, in his recently published Report of the Post Office and Telegraph in Great Britain, refers to the contemplated extended use of copper wire and to its superiority over iron wire for long distance telegraphy. It is satisfactory to know that the experiments which have been made by our Telegraph Department during the past three years tend to the same conclusion, and that its more general employment in India has been decided upon. It is understood that the Director-General has arranged to put up a special copper wire between Bombay and Madras and another between Bombay and Calcutta, and it is expected that, notwithstanding certain difficulties which are inseparable from the use of this wire in India, direct communication between these places will thus be greatly improved. Other extensions of the same nature will doubtless follow. The Department seems determined to keep well in the front rank of successful Telegraph administrations.

The latest news from Nagpur, says an up-country paper, is that the central figure of the official *trimurti* had been furnished with an additional pair of arms wherewith to maintain his authority against the encroachments of the right hand member of the triad—Vishnu, the Conservator or Preserver. He now rejoices in the following titles, indicative of his many Avatars—Commissioner of Excise, Superintendent of Stamps, Inspector-General of Registration, Commissioner of Miscellaneous Revenue, and Comptroller of Stationery. When Cook's tourists halt at Nagpur on their way to Calcutta by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, further remarks our contemporary, they will do well to pay a visit to the bungalow which contains this official phenomenon. Lest English papers, when copying, should express an apprehension that the salary of an officer who combines so many functions must be excessively high, we hasten to announce that the present incumbent of the position draws only Rs. 1,066 a month, or Rs. 213-3-2 for each of his several functions.

A COLOSSAL CATALOGUE.

From a printed report prepared by Dr. Richard Garnett, Assistant-Keeper of the Printed Books, in the British Museum, treating principally on changes in that institution since 1877, we learn that no fewer than 80,000 volumes, including works in progress, Parliamentary papers, broadsides, and the like, were received in our National Library annually. The number of titles written for the Catalogue during the last eight years has been 316,234. The most important innovation since 1877 has been the introduction of print into the catalogues of Printed Books. Since the commencement of the work of printing the catalogues 138 volumes have been issued from the press, comprising 523 volumes of MS. The portion printed to this date comprises the whole of letters A, B, and C, with the exception of the great and difficult article "Bible," and one or two articles in C which it has been found advisable to postpone for the moment. The latter part of the alphabet, from "Virgil" to the end, has also been printed out of strict alphabetical order. The long article "Periodical Publications" is just through the press. Assuming that each printed volume contains on the average 4,800 titles, in round numbers 660,000 titles have been printed. Dr. Garnett clearly tells us that the number of titles existing at the commencement of the work was 2,50,000, and allowing 500,000 more for the titles of new books added to the Library during its progress, and assuming that these Trustees order the printing to be proceeded with henceforth at the rate of 150,000 titles a year, the Catalogue may be concluded in about sixteen years from the present time.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	790
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	880
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
Exchange Bank.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	645
National Bank of India	37,330	£125 200		5 pct.	118xd

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	250
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	5,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,875

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£171

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p ct	190 140
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	150
Bapty Co. Ld.	325		181	nil.	99
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	505
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	190
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2½	93
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,821
Do. (3rd Issue)	3,000	63	375	Rs. 5	710
Bombay Municipal Bonds		–	–	5 p.c.	100½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	13 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	72xd
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40		41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	Re. 1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		11
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	348
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	45
Port Canning Co.	6,000	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 19	315
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	103
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	99
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,215
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs 15	195
Western India Flour Mills	600	125	125	nil	75
M. M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	200	11 p	165

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1 308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	[illegible]	500	Rs. 25	431½
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9 345	100	100	Rs. 4	98
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld	1,000	500	500	...	355
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4 800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1 000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	565
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	370
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	880
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	[illegible]	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	[illegible]	500	Rs. 6½	950
City of Bombay Mf'g. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	910
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	740
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Cooria S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	615
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	300		350n
Dhun Mills, Ld.	2,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	660
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	2,700	150	150	..	187½
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited	462	1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,000	...	845xd
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	855
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	565
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	720
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	625 785xd
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 81	1405
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,367	500	500	Rs. 25	535
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	250	250	Rs. 15	290xd
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,300	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	500		420
Increased	1,483	250	250	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	200	Rs. 55	200n
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1 100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1115
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	820xd
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	750
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 51	885xd
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	138
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	2,202
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540xd
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	177½
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,420xd
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,255
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	100	100		38
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	820
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	485
Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited	500	1,000	1,000	...	300
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720	625	625	Rs. 25	555
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	250	250	Rs. 6½	136
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	1,000	1,000	..	...	975
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,189	125	125	...	72½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	965
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	945
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,508
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	503
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,140
Soonderdas S. & W Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	605xd
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	250	...	256
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.	4,000	500	500	...	510
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	–	780

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CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
Daily Prices—Beef—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each	0	3	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	4	0
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each	0	3	0
Sirloin per lb	0	3	3
Fore ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—			
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	8	0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0	12	0

Mutton—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 3
Breast, small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Oil—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	0	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	12	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	3	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	8	0
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	10	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	3
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	10	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	6
Pickles, Country—			
Mango, per seer	0	0	9
Lime, per seer	0	0	9
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	6
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	5	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	8	0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3	8	0
Do Goghary per phura	3	0	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2	14	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	0	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	0	0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	8	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Bajree, Ghautee per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Bhownuggur per phurra	4	0	0
Rice Jerasal 1st sort	6	8	0
Do. 2nd sort per phurra	5	8	0
Do. Common per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	4	12	0
Do. do. 2nd sort pr. phurra	3	12	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort per phurra	1	12	0
Fruits—			
Pine Apples, large, each	1	0	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Custard Apples, each	0	1	0
Pomeloes, large, each	1	4	0
Do. small, each	0	10	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Orange, large, per dozen	1	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	10	0
Grapes, white, per seer	0	10	0
Melons, musk, large, per each	0	5	0
Do. small, per each	0	3	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen		2	0
Limes sweet, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	0
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	4	0	0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0	12	0
Pears, per doz	2	0	0
Grapes Cabool per box	0	6	0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	2	0	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	2	0
Chekoos, per dozen	0	12	0
Mussumbees, per dozen	1	8	0
Firewood—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	9	0
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	8	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	3
Aine, per candy	5	8	0
Do. per maund	0	3	3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	12	0
Do do. do. per maund	0	2	9
Kurmell, per candy	5	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	7	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
Ghee—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	6
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	6
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Bolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	6	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0	0	4
Vegetables—			
Potatoes, Mahableshwar, large, per maund	3	12	0
Do. large, per seer	0	1	6
Do. small do. per maund	2	8	0
Do. do. do per seer	0	1	0
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	4	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	6
Do. small, per maund	0	14	0
Do. do. seer	0	0	5
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	9
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6
Onions, per seer	0	0	4
Cabbages, small	0	5	0
Turnips large, per dozen	0	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	5	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	6
Lettuces, each	0	0	9
Beet, large, each	0	1	6
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	3
Do. white, per dozen	0	1	0
Tomatoes, per seer	0	1	0
Green Peas, per seer	0	1	3
French Beans	0	1	0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	15	0
Brinjals, Bombay, per doz	0	6	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	7	0
Do. small, each	0	5	0
Artichoke, per seer	0	1	3
Beans, double, per seer	0	2	0
Parsley, per small bunch	0	1	0
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4	8	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	8	0
Betelnut, per maund	7	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	3	0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	
Cocoanut Janghbohar per 100	5	8	

CHEROOTS, choicest Indian, various brands, from Rs. 1-8 per 100. PHILLIPS and Co., Limited Bombay and Poona.

NOTICES.

BULL-DOG BRAND

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EXPORT BOTTLERS
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GOLD MEDAL. CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

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SPLEEN PILLS

Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen.

Full directions given in wrapper.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY
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MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.
In bottles at Re 1-4 each. Box and packing 2 as.

From Mr. E. Kidby, Dinapore.—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen—She was, as is well known by many given up as incurable—her complaint being chronic;—When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered:—I write this thanking you for restoring her.—I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and the Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have my permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public."

Mr. Apothecary W. J, Montgomery, Madras Medl. Estabt., writes.—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear Testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. "I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c., in all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain, that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed." Jalna, Deccan, 24-8-82.

From J. T. Murray, Esquire, Engineer, I. V. S. R. Flotilla, Sukkur, 11-10-83.—The vial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen pills I purchased of you last month I am happy to say has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (3 years of age) enlarged Spleen. I recommend the Pills to all, young and old, who may be suffering with their Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the public."

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Small Set Rs. 25. Large Set Rs. 50.

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It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Agents: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

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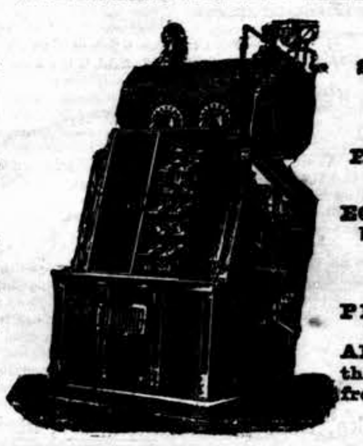
WITH

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.



Advantages:

- **PERFECT SAFETY** from disastrous explosions.
- **DRY STEAM** produced very quickly.
- **HIGH PRESSURES** up to 300 lbs. per square inch safely obtained.
- **ABSENCE of PRIMING.**
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- **THE JOINTS** last as long as the Boiler, and are easily made and disconnected.

Advantages:

- **SIMPLICITY** of construction.
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- **ECONOMY in FUEL.** Will burn wood or any combustible rubbish.
- They have a **PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS,** with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

FOR EXPORT TO THE COLONIES they are especially serviceable by reason of the small cubical contents of packages.

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KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS admit of the unequal expansion of the Tubes, and thereby prevent any leakage of the Joints. We have the sole use of this Patent.

PENNEY & CO., LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).	JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
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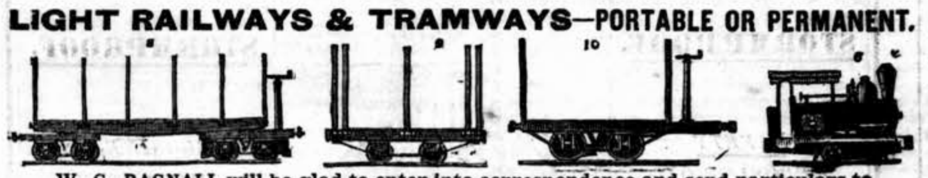

W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to

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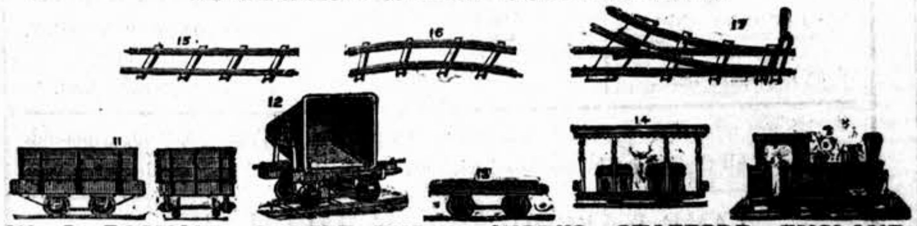

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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WHISKY

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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
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ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

One Pound in Weight of Liquid Ammonia will Abstract 900 Units of Heat.
One Pound in Weight of Ether will Abstract only 163 Units of Heat.
Made by this System, Ammonia will Abstract nearly SIX TIMES as much Heat as Ether under similar conditions.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make	10 lbs.	of Ice with an expenditure of	One Pound of Coal.
A 20 " " " "	15 lbs.	" " "	One Pound of Coal.
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A 20 " " " "	6 lbs.	" " "	One Pound of Coal.

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 8 horse power.
A 10 " ETHER " " " 30 "

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the Beck-Reece *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—'PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

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For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remakable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

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Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

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HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up rom cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

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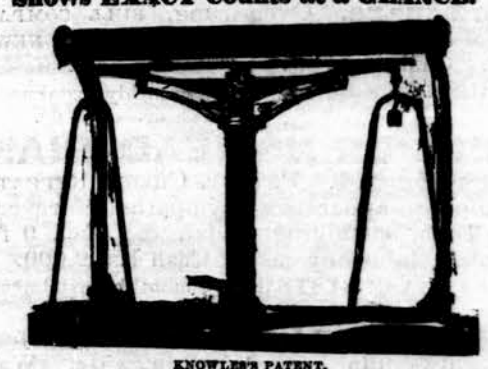
NEW YARN BALANCE,

FOR THE USE OF
SPINNERS, DOUBLERS, & YARN BUYERS.

Shows EXACT Counts at a GLANCE.



KNOWLES'S PATENT.
ACCURACY. PRECISION. SPEED.
MADE ALSO AS A
CHEMICAL AND DISPENSING BALANCE.

Dispenses with the small weights, which give so much trouble, yet weighs with certainty to *One-thousandth of a grain* or *One ten-thousandth of a gramme.* The Balance is so well constructed that it may be used in the *Chemical Laboratory* and *at the Dispensing Counter alike.*

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INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR NOVEMBER 1887.

CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
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WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,
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☞ The Guide for November has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hills sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
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DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

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IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

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Cured by the Use of Doctor Laville's Liquor and Pills.

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, analytical chemist of the Academie de Medecine, of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout " or Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most " acute fits.

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"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should read Doctor Laville's treatise.

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FOR

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Troubles.

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SALICYLATE OF SODA SOLUTION is the best remedy for curing *Rheumatism* and *articular pains.*

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		Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
No. 2	Single, Three Wheeled, Cab shape, Wood Body Perambulators, well painted and upholstered, with 23 in. Iron Bicycle Wheels, Summer Hood, Apron, and Porcelain Handle ...	36	0
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Waterproof Hoods, for wet weather, complete with Frame, Strap, &c., for No. 1 ...	each	6	0
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THE WORLD RENOWNED

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE PIANOS.

Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 130, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 70 „

Square Piano. SWEET TONE, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 710.

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ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 72, each.
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Iron Concert Grand. PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.

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Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.

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FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

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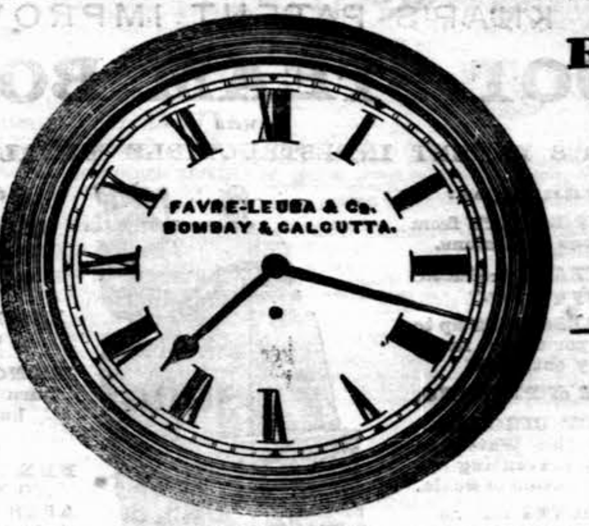
Rs. 80. Rs. 80.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Pendulum works, best possible quality, striking hours and half-hours on a gong of deep, sonorous sound. The cases have been built specially to our own design for the Indian climate. They are made of seasoned hard wood, and will be found dust-proof.

The same Clock, with 12-inch Dial, Rs. 60.

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SAFETY KEROSINE-OIL 150° *F.T.* (best quality).

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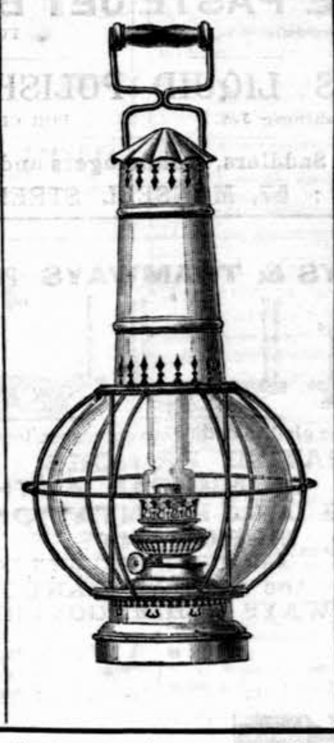

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

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without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

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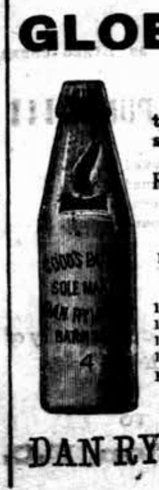

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To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	22/	16 6	16/
7 „	23/	17 6	17/
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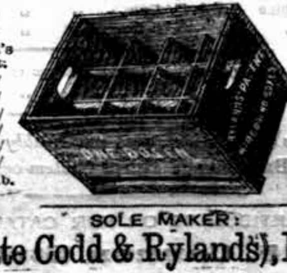
12 „	25/	19 6	19/
14 „	25/	19 6	19/
16 „	26/	20 6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.



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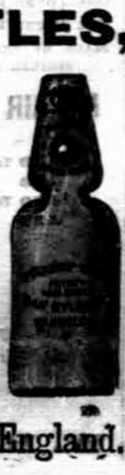

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HAS, in consequence of frequent inquiries arranged for the SALE (in Bombay) of the following well-known WINES, all protected by the Capsules and labels of the Co. and guaranteeing their quality :—

No.	SHERRIES.	doz. qats. Rs.
1. A.	Special light dry, a perfect dinner wine..	20
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5.	Montilla, extra, specially recommended,	36
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	Good Bordeaux ...	12
	Superior Medoc ...	15
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	Sauterne ...	24
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Apply to the Sole Agents of the Bodega Company, Limited

BULL, BEVAN & Co., Ld.,
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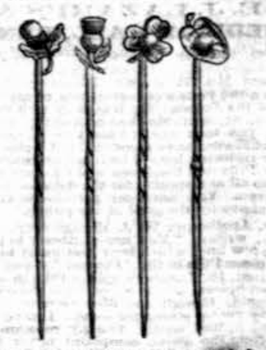
Opposite Custom House.

A SET OF FOUR GOLD

"NATIONAL PLANT"

SCARF PINS,
REPRESENTING

INDIA ... By the Lotus.
ENGLAND ... „ Oak.
SCOTLAND ... „ Thistle.
IRELAND ... „ Shamrock.



These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose, being worn in the bonnet strings and dress.

CASH PRICES.

The Acorn and "Thistle" Pins ... Rs. 16 each.
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The set of 4 be purchased Rs. 50, supplied in Morocco Cash holding the set.

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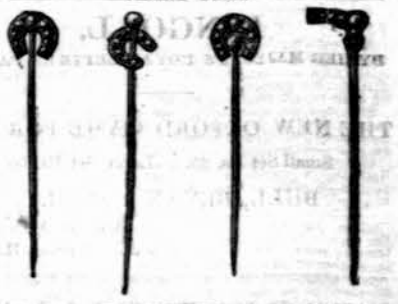

Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 11 cash. Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 13 cash.

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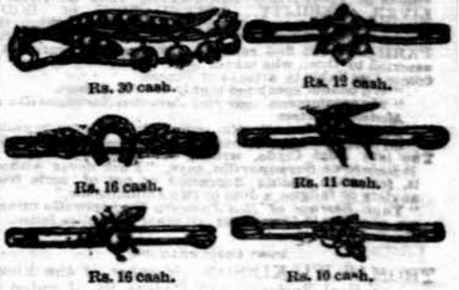
These Pearl-set Brooches are the height of the fashion. The settings are of 18-carat gold; the designs are exquisite; and the finish unsurpassed. Ladies wear any number up to half-a-dozen in the dress and bonnet string.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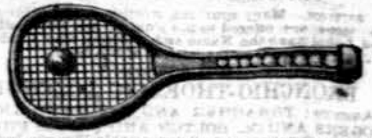

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Set with Pearls.
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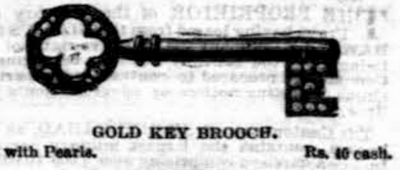

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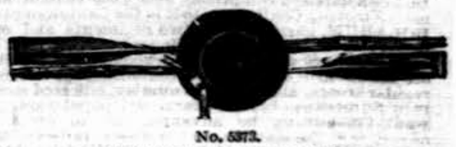

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In Silver, Rs. 4-8, cash.
In Gold, Rs. 45, cash.

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JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
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A FEW VERY ELEGANT London built PHAETONS and DOGCARTS also CEE SPRING VICTORIAS and BUGGIES, for sale by

BULL, BEVAN & Co., Ld.,
Bombay Agency,
Opposite Custom House.

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Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

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